

The Koje Island Massacre

By JOHN PITTMAN

(First of two articles)

The Feb. 18 massacre by Ridgway's troops of Korean and Chinese prisoners of the notorious Koje Island concentration camp was concealed from the press for five days.

Thousands were victims of the attack, according to the Peking radio. The story issued by the U. S. Army said 75 were killed and 139 wounded. The story

was not released until the Army brass in command had been briefed on what to say.

No prisoner has been permitted to give his or her version of what occurred.

However, reports of conditions in the camp from numerous sources reveal that the Korean and Chinese prisoners are being subjected to inhuman and barbarous treatment.

The evidence strongly sup-

ports the theory that the Feb. 18 massacre, in which one American soldier was killed and 39 injured, was the direct result of prisoner resistance to the camp commanders' effort to force the prisoners to accept service under Syngman Rhee's set-up or Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Chinese armies.

THAT THIS is the main objective of Ridgway's policy is

shown by the U. S. negotiators' insistence on the principle of "voluntary repatriation" of POWs and interned civilians.

Under the pretext of observing the right of individuals to choose where they desire to live after the armistice, the "voluntary repatriation" scheme, with its elaborate procedure for screening the POWs and interned civilians, is actually intended to conduct witchhunts

and torture among them, to forcibly turn them over to Rhee and Chiang.

At the height of the controversy over this point on the Panmunjom agenda, Korean negotiator Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, according to a New York Times report from Tokyo on Jan. 22, declared:

"We will firmly oppose, and oppose forever, your scheme for (Continued on Page 6)

Negroes Hit Hard By Job Bias in Pittsburgh Mills

(Second of a Series)

By DAVID BENSON

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—If the arms economy comes down hard on steel workers generally, its effects are multiplied in terms of economic loss and harder work for Negro steel workers. As we pointed

3,500 Phila. Longshoremen Locked Out

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, charged here today that its members were locked out by the Marine Trades Association, as 3,500 dock workers were idle and cargo handling was at a complete standstill.

All hiring of longshoremen was ordered stopped by the shipping interests when a dispute flared up anew over premium pay for certain type of cargo. The dispute came to a head when the Dutch ship Edam docked. While employers claimed the union violated the contract, an ILA spokesman said it was a "plain and simple lockout."

500 OUT AT WOOL MILL

EAST DOUGLAS, Mass., Feb. 25.—Five hundred workers at the Hayward-Schuster woolen mill walked out today in the first major break between unions and companies in the growing New England textile crisis.

The workers, members of the CIO Textile Workers Union, voted yesterday to strike to enforce demands for a cost-of-living escalator clause and a union shop.

The vote came three weeks after the expiration of the old contract which had been extended twice during negotiations.

John Chupka, CIO woolen-worsted director, said picket lines would be set up

Preparations, meanwhile, continued for a strike of 35,000 woolen workers, among them 20,000 employees of American Woolen, when the contract deadline is reached March 15.

PICKET HARVESTER PLANT

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—About 1,500 pickets, carrying banners reading, "No Contract, No Work," marched in front of the gates of the International Harvester plant here today as the walkout continued of 3,000 members of the Farm Equipment Workers Union, affiliated with the United Electrical Workers.

The strikers charge the company with breaking the contract by firing a steward and four members of the grievance committee.

out in an earlier report, the steel companies have been installing newer, more efficient and labor-displacing equipment with financial help from the government in the form of tax concessions.

What this has meant for the Negro workers is that even those who have accumulated long years of seniority find themselves shoved back to the labor gang after having managed to climb up to the third or fourth classification. There are 32 classifications in steel, with higher pay for each classification up to the 32nd. The majority of workers are in the first eight groups, and earn \$1.60 and less per hour.

But it is seldom that a Negro worker gets above the third. We spoke to one who did get to the third. Now he's back in the first—in the labor gang after 26 years of service in J. & L.

During World War II, he had finally reached a semi-skilled classification (and earned more than he does now). He held the job and performed it well. But now there is new equipment, and his operation is no longer required so he is back where he started 26 years ago.

Of course there is a difference from 26 years ago, and no one knows it better than this worker. The difference is that there is a union today. And this worker has

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Detroit Pickets Hit House Un-Americans As Witchhunt Opens

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—Pickets and mass protests met the Dixiecrat and Republican House Un-Americans as they opened their witchhunt against the Negro people and labor movement here this afternoon. The fight-back movement against the Un-American Com-

mittee's witchhunt is mounting. Defensive statements were issued or made on radio by members of the committee pleading that their visit here is "misunderstood," and they are not "motivated by a desire to injure the labor movement."

They also claimed local unions have "supported the committee's work."

A number of local UAW leaders have been subpoenaed, most of them leading Negro unionists.

Scheduled to start at 10 a.m. the committee announced the opening would be postponed until 1 p.m. By that time some 50 Negro and white pickets had begun their vigil in front

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CHICAGO 'WORKER' READERS FIND IT EASY TO GET SUBS

When you spot a political trend in one area, you can generally bet your bottom dime the same trend will be found elsewhere.

So Chicagoans, like New Yorkers and readers from Connecticut, report that the "big, single remarkable fact about this (Worker) drive is that subs can be secured with ease—simply for the asking."

But, they add, "not enough people are asking."

They are talking about their experience in the current Worker circulation campaign.

Two Chicagoans recently canvassing in a single building on the South Side. In three hours they were invited into half a dozen homes, were served coffee and cake, discussed all kinds of a topics—and secured five subs and four additional customers for a carrier route.

One worker in a large Chicago shop has secured 48 subs in that shop!

This is not to say that Chicagoans and their fellow readers from Illinois are at their 2,000 goal, or anywhere near it. We don't know at this writing what the weekend has brought in the midwest city, but before it readers there had brought in only some 821 Worker and Daily Worker subs, or a little over 40 percent of their objective.

"Not enough people have been asking." To remedy this, Illinois readers have decided to make the period from Sunday, Feb. 24, to March 2 "sub week," when readers and members of groups supporting the campaign will go all-out in a drive for subs.

Yesterday, Bostonians, Jerseyites, and readers from Minnesota came through with subs. The Bostonians sent along 40 Worker subs and 7 for the Daily Worker. They and their fellow New Englanders (outside of Connecticut, which is organized separately in the campaign) have so far come along with 367 subs for The Worker and the Daily Worker. This figures to just short of 60 percent of the overall goal of 625 subs.

From New Jersey, 19 Worker subs and 7 for the Daily Worker (Continued on Page 6)

Court Upholds Death In Rosenberg Frameup

By HARRY RAYMOND

The notorious death sentence imposed last April on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, on a charge of being A-bomb spies trial were upheld yesterday by the U. S. Court of Appeals. Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the condemned couple, asserted the three judges on the appeals bench had "misconstrued applicable law and arguments advanced" against the conviction and the unprecedented death sentence.

Bloch said that within 15 days he would file a motion for reargument of the case. If he fails there, he said, he will go directly to the U. S. Supreme Court.

"We are going to fight this conviction to the bitter end," he declared.

The Rosenbergs, parents of two small children, have been in the Sing Sing Death House for nearly a year.

The death sentences imposed by U. S. District Judge Irving Kaufman last April 5 were condemned by Bloch during the appeal as a result of the court's bias against the defendants.

Jewish newspapers throughout the land denounced the sentences. The conservative Jewish Daily Forward termed the sentences "too horrible."

The Jewish Day said: "We hope that a way will be found to set aside the death sentence."

H. Lefvik, one of the best-known living Yiddish poets, wrote: "I feel completely on the side of

those who are saddened by the death sentence."

The decision of the Appeals Court, written by Judge Jerome Frank, said it had no power to modify the death sentence "unless we are to overrule 60 years of undeviating federal precedents."

The decision, nevertheless, was precedent-shattering. The Rosenbergs, in fact, were the first persons in the U. S. condemned to death on espionage charges by a civilian court.

They were convicted along with Morton Sobell, electronics expert, (Continued on Page 6)

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER HAILED ON HIS 71st BIRTHDAY

— See Page 3 —

COLIN KELLY'S MOTHER CONSOLES PILOT'S WIDOW ON 'NEEDLESS' WAR

Mrs. Dorris Davis, widow of the Air Force ace who said that her husband had lost his life in Korea in a "war without reason," has received between 200 and 250 letters supporting her stand, the *Avalanche Journal of Lubbock, Tex.* Feb. 17 reports.

Opal Dixon, the paper's writer, says:

"From wives, widows, 'semi-widows,' mothers and fathers letters were pouring in from the na-

tion Saturday to Mrs. George E. Davis, Jr., wife of America's leading jet ace who was shot down last Sunday over Korea. A vast majority of the letters backed her stand on the Korean war.

"There are millions of us who will agree with you, but very few who will say so," writes the father of three service men of World War II, one of whom is serving in Korea.

"One letter came from the mother

of Colin Kelly who died a hero in Japan in World War II. One son John was killed in Korea. "I am in great sympathy with you, for I have lost a son in this seemingly needless war in Korea," she wrote.

"Mrs. Davis said she had received numerous letters from numerous wives and mothers 'who feel losses are not being reported accurately and planes are drastically outnumbered.'"

"The wife of an overseas pilot stated, 'I feel as you that this is a very useless war.'"

One mother stated, "We feel like you that Major Davis lost his life for no good reason."

"Another simply enclosed a clipping with a notation 'Good, go after them. Dallas is with you.'"

"There are many of us all over this country who feel as you do, but until your husband was shot down none of us had voiced how

we feel," one widow wrote. "All the men I have talked to who have recently returned say it's crazy war with no end in sight."

"Another letter stated: 'We are proud of you to give voice to your convictions. If more people would do that and not sit idly by our leaders might know that we want no part of this war. It is a war without a reason and you have every right to be bitter.'"

Youth Parley Backs Caravan Against UMT

Two hundred young people from peace councils, schools, unions, dramatic and social clubs, NAACP youth councils and settlement houses got together in a youth conference for peace Friday and after six hours of free discussion agreed on the following:

- Full support and energetic mobilization for the National Youth Car Caravan to Stop UMT today (Tuesday) in Washington.

- Fight for the success of the peace negotiations in Korea and join the signature campaign for a peace pact among the five major nations.

- Work to stop the frameup execution of Walter Lee Irvin, demand a halt to the lynch terror against the Negro people.

- Form a permanent council to coordinate youth peace activities.

SCORN INTIMIDATION

The conference held in the Gold Room of Manhattan Center, heard Rabbi Max Felslin of the Radio City Synagogue urge them to work for peace and to think for themselves. Thomas Richardson, national co-executive director of the American Peace Crusade and a former youth leader himself, stressed the "need of imposing on our government the right of the colonial peoples to independence and self-government as a vital part of the fight for world peace. Rev. Jack McMichael of the Methodist Federation for Social Action said this was a time of great danger for young people but also a time for great opportunity to speak out and turn the tide in favor of the great moral and democratic principles our country was founded on and which the majority of the people still subscribe to.

The young people Negro and white, teen agers, high school and

college youth, working youth and young mothers listened to and discussed the presentations of members of a youth panel. Paul Robeson, Jr., who recently was subpoenaed by the Un-Americans because of his fight for peace and Negro rights, spoke with scorn of "the little men in Washington" trying to frighten him and other youth.

"We will not accept the role of a silent generation, eyes and ears stopped up, to be cannon fodder," he said, "No subpoena, no piece of pink and white paper can stop us. We throw it back into their teeth with redoubled fighting for peace."

Martin Grizer of NYU Heights, head of a student liberal organization, expressed the view that the two main dangers of war stemmed from what he called "Soviet arm-ing," and "world starvation." He said he was strongly opposed to the concept of "preventing war" and agreed on the need for peaceful negotiations with the USSR on arms reductions.

Ray Celler of the "Peace Pipers" told how he had the idea that the Soviet Union was an aggressive country, until he travelled to the new democracies and to the USSR with the other youth last summer. "My own eyes and experiences," he said, "showed me that they are working to build their countries and want peace."

Dorothy Faulkner of the Young

Sojourners for Truth and Justice emphasized that the fight of the Negro people was right here at home, for peace in the world and for freedom.

JOBS FOR YOUTH

Joseph Krevitsky of the Youth Peace Crusade, speaking for the conference organizing committee, linked the terrible economic situation facing young people ("a youth last week got a job finally in a garment shop, at \$29 a week," he said), the anti-Negro terror, the growth of Nazi groups in high schools, the dope scandal to the overall war drive which offered no perspective to young people.

He urged that young people personalize their fight for peace, making up their own peace and friendship books, with pictures of themselves and families, telling why they as young people wanted peace. On UMT, he quoted the words of George Washington, whose birthday it was, as being applicable: "Avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty."

The conference broke up into "buzz groups," with members of each table discussing the fight for peace and the program outlined, and reporting back. There were many original proposals for beating UMT, which was characterized as standing for "Useless to Meet and Talk," meaning inevitable war. Suggestions greeted enthusiastically were those for buttons "I Like Peace" to answer "I Like Ike" buttons; a "war prevention week" in the tradition of the other "prevention weeks, with prizes for the best ideas, and "peace bonds" to answer war bonds.

Mourn Death of J. Finley Wilson

The death of J. Finley Wilson, 78, head of the half-million member Negro fraternal order, the Improved Order of Elks, was mourned by William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, "as a great loss to Negro America and to the millions of progressive whites united with us in mutual defense of our constitutional rights."

"Although J. Finley Wilson differed with me and the Civil Rights Congress on some tactical questions in the development of the fight for Negro freedom, he found no difference on the broad democratic issues of equality and respect for human dignity around which our program was built," Patterson said.

"He spoke, several times under CRC and progressive auspices and regarded the Civil Rights Congress as one of the great American institutions fighting for Negro-white unity to win first-class citizenship for our people."

"His passing, coming after the recent death of Theresa Robinson, former head of the Elks' Civil Liberties Department, comes as a great loss to Negro America and to the millions of progressive whites united with us in mutual defense of our constitutional rights."

"As head of his Civil Liberties Department, Mrs. Robinson traveled to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union two years ago to explore the conditions of former oppressed minorities there and to learn from their experiences in charting the liberation path of the Negro people of the United States."

"In one of his last letters to me, shortly before I went to Paris the present 'We Charge Genocide,' the Negro people's petition to the United Nations seeking an end to U.S. Government's policy of genocide, he wished me success in its presentation and in the CRC's distribution of the book to the American people."

"The building of the unity of the Negro people, to which the Civil Rights Congress is pledged to make its contribution, will be the best monument to his memory."

Women Hold Workshop on Peace Action

CHICAGO

An all-day workshop discussing activities for peace carried on by women's organizations was held on Saturday, February 16, at the YMCA, 50th & Indiana, under the sponsorship of Chicago Women for Peace.

The workshop was attended by 20 representatives of women's peace groups and organizations.

THE WORKSHOP was opened with presentation of a report on peace activities, the people's forces for peace throughout the world and the responsibilities of the American people, especially women, in winning peace. Discussion centered around the effects of the war economy as shown by exorbitant rents, need for low-cost public housing, poor conditions in the schools with many schools on double-shift, the high cost of food, and other deprivations and hardships all families are facing.

Widespread discrimination in employing Negro teachers in the public schools was pointed out. It was recognized that the freedom and equality of the Negro people, and especially the elimination of triple discrimination against Negro women, is a keynote in the fight for peace and democracy.

VARIOUS groups reported on the number of signatures they had secured on the petition for a 5-Power Pact and told how these signatures had been obtained by house-to-house visiting, in churches, in social clubs, in factories. Miss Halois Moorhead, National Executive Secretary of the American Women for Peace, spoke on the peace activities she had seen women carrying on throughout her tour across the country.

Farmers, Labor Ask for Better Disability Law

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 25 (FP).—Statewide farmer-labor unity is being forged here behind a drive for an improved workmen's compensation law.

More than 60 delegates representing almost all Montana labor and the Farmers Union agreed in a conference initiated by locals of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to back an initiative measure which would broaden coverage for injured and sick workers.

Don Chapman, Montana Farmers Union president, and William Mason, mine-mill executive board member, were elected co-chairmen of the committee. It will seek 18,000 signatures to initiative petitions by June 15. Also on the committee are representatives of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union (all AFL).

The proposed measure would place silicosis, lead, arsenic and tamarack poisoning and scores of other industrial diseases under the workmen's compensation act. Payments for industrial disability would be upped to a base of \$32 weekly for a single man. Limits on the time disabled workers may receive compensation would be removed. Also lifted would be limitations on medical and hospital care for the disabled.



THE NEGRO QUESTION AND I. F. STONE

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE LIBERAL COLUMNIST, I. F. Stone, who is usually both original and provocative in his discussions of public affairs in the New York *Compass*, devoted his Feb. 17 piece to a "solution" of the Negro question in the United States. Stone wrote that the thoughts expressed in his column came "in the wake of the Florida verdict," referring to the death sentence handed to Walter Lee Irvin in the well-known "rape" frameup. And in a mood of middle class futility he concluded "ignorantly, brashly and presumptuously" to use his own words—that Negroes "live in a white man's country, under a white man's law, . . . a nation within a nation . . . a people apart."

To Stone, these thoughts are a "radical re-examination of the Negro question." But they are not new and certainly not revolutionary, as we shall see. For Stone follows his premise with the gloomy warning that

the fight for Negro rights will never win "any kind of mass white support," and to expect such support "is a waste of time."

I'm not as ready to concede, as is Stone, that this is a "white man's country; and I'm even less ready to agree that nationhood for the Negro people implies that they are "a people apart." Indeed, to conceive of the Negroes as a nation—as I most certainly do—is to conceive of them occupying a national homeland now, a part of the territory now occupied by the United States. And if the Negroes have a right to rule in the territory assigned to the Negro nation, then this view is in violent conflict with any idea of this being a "white man's country."

But Stone does not view the Negro nation as a stable community, developed historically and occupying a common territory, as do the Negroes in the Black Belt of the South. His "nation" embraces all Negroes

throughout the United States whom he advises to "create representative organs which can speak for the nation." The Negroes, he writes, need an "unofficial state-within-a-state which can speak . . . in the name of the Negro people." And what is more, instead of fighting for nationhood on the territory of the Negro nation, Stone advises that Negroes leave the South and adopt the tactic of meeting terror with terror as did the Irgunists in Palestine.

In proposing this, Stone forgets that it was Irgunism which turned the struggle in Palestine from one against British imperialism into a fight between Jews and Arabs. Yet he persists in proposing that a homeless Negro "nation," crowded into northern ghettos, should organize a "government" and declare war on white America. For the Negroes, such a step would be national suicide. And all because almost all of the legislative, judicial and execu-

tive offices of government are held by white men. But Stone ignores the question of what CLASS these white men represent. He must know that the Rockefellers and the DePonts, mainstays of U. S. monopoly capitalism, have more to do with the running of just about every southern state than the Negro and white workers and farmers who make up the majority in each case.

So we come to the question of whether the Negro people in their struggle for emancipation can ever hope to win the support of the majority of white Americans. I would like to refer Stone to the Civil War, and before that, to the Abolitionist movement. A majority of the nation was won to the cause of Abolitionism at a time when there were many despairing voices among the Abolitionists, who spoke then as Stone speaks now. A majority of whites in the United States Congress, some 80 years ago, passed the first and only civil rights legislation the nation has seen. And for more than 10 years, whites and Negroes co-

(Continued on Page 4)

DAILY WORKER STAFF GREET'S FOSTER

The editors and staff of the Daily Worker yesterday wired the following birthday greeting to William Z. Foster:

"We all wish you a hearty, happy birthday and many happy returns. We are avid readers of your stuff, from which we derive enlightenment and inspiration in the great cause of peace, democracy and Socialism. Take care of yourself."

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER HAILED ON HIS 71st BIRTHDAY

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday hailed William Z. Foster, national chairman of the CP, on his 71st birthday. A telegram, signed by National Committee member Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and alternate member Pettis Perry, declared:

"The National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, extends to you, our beloved chairman, our warmest heartfelt greetings on your birthday in behalf of all our members and for the membership of our entire party. The contributions which you, great son of the American working class, have made to the struggles of labor, the Negro people, and of all oppressed and exploited groups within our population, during the last fifty years, are of tremendous scope. The example you have set of resolute determination to overcome illness and the ever-increasing volume of your leadership and guidance in the present stormy period of war danger and fascist threat, are inestimable to our party and to the peace-loving American people.

"Our most affectionate good wishes for health and long life. May you live to see the warmongers and profiteers routed. May you live to see socialism—the great ideal of your noble and selfless life.

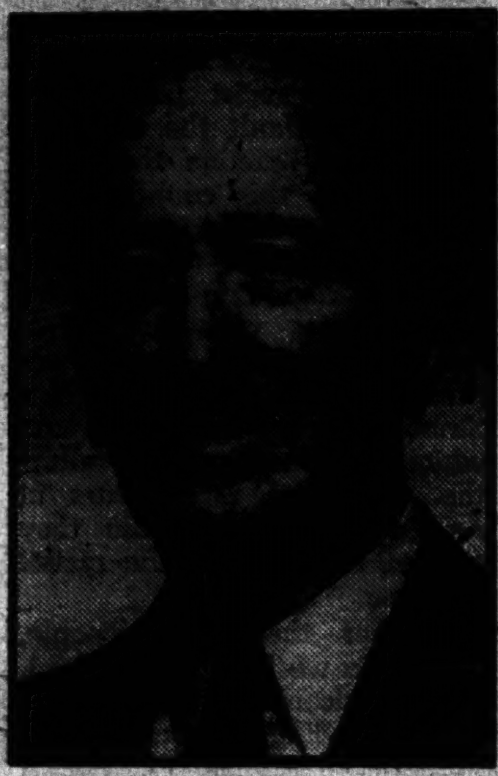
"Love from all of us to you and Esther. Take good care of yourself."

Foster was born of a working-class family in Taunton, Mass., one of 23 children. His father, a carriage washer by trade, was a Fenian revolutionary in Ireland before emigrating to the United States one jump ahead of the British King's police. His mother grew up amid the looms of New England's textile industry.

The Fosters moved to Philadelphia when Bill was a boy, and there the man who was to lead some of the nation's greatest labor and political struggles and to write books of historic importance managed to get in three years of formal schooling. His working-class education began at the age of 10 with his first job, helping the sculptor who put the statue of William Penn atop Philadelphia's City Hall.

Then came 26 years of tough work in a variety of jobs that took him across the country scores of times. In his autobiography, Foster relates that he never had a job of less than 10 hours a day, six days a week, and for 10 years slaved on the 12 hours a day, seven day week of railroading.

From his first working days he never could accept the ruling class idea that some men—a handful—were to own the wealth of the nation and thrust the great majority into lives of grim poverty. His book "Pages from a Work-



FOSTER

ers Life," is unique in American literature, affording in brilliant prose the truest picture of our working class that ever been written. His "Outline Political History of the Americas" is the first real history of the continent, surely destined to be a school text some day.

But it is not as an author that William Z. Foster is primarily regarded by American workers. He was the leader of the great steel strike of 1919 which historically laid the basis for the great flow of industrial unionization that followed. He is the working-class leader who untiringly fought for the rights of the Negro people, the Communist leader and nation's leading Marxist who brought the vanguard party to the class struggle from revisionism.

Foster has been seriously ill for many years with a heart ailment. He recently completed a history of the Communist Party of the United States.

DEWEY-TAMMANY COALITION PUSHES UNION POLITICAL BAN

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Feb. 25. — Fearful that the labor movement is becoming a major political influence in New York state, Dewey Republicans and Tammany Democrats rushed committee action on the Erwin-Travia bill today.

Introduced last week and supported "100 percent" by Senate Majority Leader Arthur H. Wicks, the bill bars political activity and financial contributions of trade unions for any candidate.

This bipartisan desperation was made more frantic by the demand for repeal of the Hughes-Brees rob-the-jobless law by the joint conference of the AFL, United Electrical, and United Labor Action committee leaders.

Though the immediate "foe" would appear to be Rudolph Halley, New York city council president, who stunned the two major parties with his victory last November, the real objective of the Dewey-Tammany conspiracy is the rank-and-file trade unionist who is showing increasing disgust with both major parties and evidencing demands for a thorough breakaway in the direction of independent political action.

According to reliable reports, Dewey Republicans are willing to support Police Commissioner Monaghan for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination in a bipartisan split of New York City and upstate

Negro Unionist Beaten By Murray's Raiders In Alabama Attack

Asbury Howard, vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapter in Bessemer, Ala., and two white union leaders, were attacked by white supremacy gunmen in Bessemer, Ala., Friday evening, and later arrested. The frame-

China Charges Germ Tests on Korea POWs

Chou En-lai, premier of the People's Republic of China, charged yesterday in Peking that the Ridgway forces were subjecting prisoners of war to bacteriological experiments. Chou's charge followed a similar accusation made previously over the Pyongyang radio by Pak Hon Yong, foreign minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Chou called the U.S. imperialists the "enemy of the peoples of the world" and said, "If they do not stop the disaster now being inflicted upon the Korean people, the same disaster will probably fall on the peaceful peoples of the world tomorrow."

He again accused the U.S. government of planning to obstruct the Korean truce talks, said the imperialists were making bacteriological experiments to expand the Korean fighting, and declared that the "Chinese people are determined to crush such plans."

In yesterday's truce talks at Panmunjom the Ridgway team offered a new plan by which the truce supervision team would be limited to two nations for each side, with Norway and the Soviet Union omitted. The offer would include Sweden, Switzerland, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Chinese Col. Pushan replied that there was "no justification" to object to Russia's inclusion on the commission.

up charge is assault with intent to commit murder.

Howard is regional director of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union in Alabama. He is also vice-president of the National Negro Labor Council.

The two other victims of the attack are Horace White, International Representative of the Mine, Mill Union, and Mr. Acker, president of the Republic Steel Co. iron mine union at Bessemer.

"The attack was made by a mob of 25 to 30 men led by officials of the CIO's United Steel Workers, which seeks to take over the Republic mine local," said Al Pezzati, New York representative of Mine, Mill, who gave out the story here.

"The mob barricaded the street in which Howard and his two friends were riding and fired shots at their cars and then began beating the three men up," continued Pezzati. "The Mine, Mill men fought back bravely."

"The mob was trying to terrorize the Negro ore miners on the eve of a Labor Board election that is being held this Tuesday (today)."

"Some of the mob leaders were the same men who knocked out the eye of Maurice E. Travis, our union's representative in a raid on a Bessemer radio station three years ago."

George Elliott, International Representative of the steel union, and Nick Zonarich, personal representative of president Philip Murray, were named as the mob leaders by John Clark, International president of Mine, Mill, in a wire to Murray.

The wire to Murray declared: "Zonarich and Elliott conducting campaign against Mine, Mill with the full support of the worst white supremacy elements, Steel union campaign being aided by guns, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, knives, bricks, physical violence and threats."

"Your organization can no longer pretend to be patriotic, American, or against racial discrimination unless you step in personally and remove hoodlums from steel union payroll. Failure to do this will prove that you personally condone such tactics and such hoodlum allies."

"In the name of decency and honest trade unionism we demand you stop the raid against our union at Republic Steel, that you remove Zonarich and Elliott, that

your organization pay full damages for property destroyed by gangsters carrying on your campaign."

Pezzati said Friday's mob violence followed a series of hoodlum attacks on Mine, Mill members in Alabama in recent weeks. He gave several instances. On one occasion a Mine, Mill soundtruck was overturned; on another a Mine, Mill organizer's home was dynamited, and on another a Negro miner was shot at when he refused to accept a Steel union leaflet.

Nearly 50 percent of the 400 Republic Steel miners are Negroes. "They are showing much courage under this attack," said Pezzati. "I talked to Alabama by telephone this morning. They said they were inspired by the resistance that Howard and White and Asbury made."

Pettis Perry Barred from Visit to Phila.

Pettis Perry, head of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party and an alternate member of its National Committee was yesterday refused permission by Federal Judge Coddard to travel to Philadelphia for a single night.

"I have not in the past burdened this court with requests to travel," Perry said, in making his first appearance as his own attorney, "and yet I must say that this prohibition has worked serious hardships on my defense. If I could have gone to California, where I lived for 28 years and where I may say I am widely and favorably known, I would, I am sure, have been able to secure legal representation. Instead I am being forced to trial without an attorney."

Perry's immediate motion before the court was for permission to travel to Philadelphia Saturday night to address the Freedom of the Press Association there, which will be holding a meeting at the Concert Academy of Music. The invitation by the association said the meeting would provide Perry with the opportunity to "raise funds for your defense."

Miss Anna Pennypacker Dies

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Anna M. W. Pennypacker died here last week at the age of 76. Known throughout her life as a valiant fighter for civil rights, Miss Pennypacker, for many years a co-owner of the Daily Worker, trustee and chairman of the Philadelphia Civil Rights Bail Fund. She was also leader of the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association.

Miss Pennypacker, a daughter of the former Governor of Pennsylvania, was instrumental in obtaining bail for Steve Nelson.

She graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1897 and from the Pennsylvania Hospital Training School for Nurses in 1903. As a young woman she worked in the Philadelphia schools as a public health nurse.

She joined the women's suffrage movement in her youth and

was arrested in a picket line for "Votes for Women" in front of the White House.

Shortly after World War I she founded the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union and was particularly active in the nationwide protest movement against the Palmer witch-hunt raids.

The conditions of farmers and workers deeply interested her and she became a leading member of the International Workers Order and in the twenties and thirties raised funds for the defense of strikers in court. In the early thirties she worked with the United Farmers Protective Association in its efforts to obtain a decent price for milk. In those days of evictions and penny sales, court prosecutions of farmers were frequent and Miss Pennypacker raised

(Continued on Page 6)

Salmon Fishermen Demand 8-Hour Day

SEATTLE, Feb. 25 (FP).—Negotiations with the powerful Alaska salmon industry for a contract covering 5,000 fishermen, trap and tendermen and beachmen will center on the demand for an eight-hour day, the Alaska Fishermen's Union announced here.

The shorter hours demand is the heart of the bargaining program, since almost all AFU members work 12 hours before drawing overtime, while trap and tendermen work 16 hours straight time.

The Slowdown Of Industrial Activity Here

By Labor Research Association

The general slowdown in industrial activity is indicated by the latest report of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. Its monthly survey of conditions reported that 35 percent of its members, representing manufacturers all over the country, reported further reductions in their backlog of orders. And 24 percent, "the largest number since August," reported declining production.

Also, it notes that "employment is sharply off, with overtime work and work weeks being reduced in civilian production plants."

But what about the war orders? These have had their effects on the building of new plants and equipment during the past year. (See LRA's Economic Notes, Feb.) But immediately, for the manufacturers represented by this survey, "defense business still does not bulk large in the over-all production picture."

Furthermore, although the report tells of more new military orders placed, "they are far from offsetting the drop-off of civilian orders and production."

This explains why workers are being laid off in consumer goods industries, especially in those not related to armaments orders and so-called "defense" activity.

So the agents of the manufacturers come to the same grim conclusion as many other spokesmen of "free enterprise," when they say bluntly: "Unless there is a worsening in the international situation, Purchasing Agents do not look for a reversal of the over-all industrial trend in the next few months." (Our emphasis—LRA.)

This is in line with the fantastic fears of imprisonment in the world situation that seize some capitalist spokesmen when they think of it.

If 1952 should bring general peace, Murray Shields, vice-president of the Bank of Manhattan Co. predicted recently (Wall St. Journal, Dec. 28), the U. S. economy "would experience a drastic readjustment likely in time to take on the characteristics of an old-fashioned business depression."

The decline in the purchasing power of the people is reflected typically in the sharp slump in sales of small household appliances. A report in the Wall Street Journal recently showed the sentiment prevailing among 8,000 dealers displaying their wares at the annual National Housewares and Home Appliance Market in Chicago. "Retailers are buying cautiously" was the report, "by the carton, not the carload."

Although a few retail lines report no slump, a recent summary of the situation in U. S. News and World Report (Feb. 15) pointed out that wearing apparel sales are down 12 percent from the peak and auto dealers are complaining of a reduction of about a third in their sales. Department store sales are also down about 12 percent and stores selling building materials and hardware have seen a slump of nearly 25 percent.

Declining sales are reflected in a recent rise in unemployment, with the UE estimate for the year-end rising to around 2.5 million fully unemployed. The Department of Labor reports more than 6 percent of the labor force jobless in 23 critical industrial areas.

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

The Negro Nation And I. F. Stone

(Continued from Page 2)

operated at the polls in sending Negroes to Congress and to cabinet-rank posts in nearly every southern state. That was before monopoly capitalism, in the form of big combines, with million-dollar lobbies and lush bribes, took over politically, and broke up the alliance which had been the basis of Civil War victory.

This alliance carried the Negro people farther politically than they have so far been able to attain after 80 years. History, then, refutes Stone's thesis that Negroes must withdraw within their own ghettos and become anti-American before they can win a majority of whites.

One of the chief expressions of national consciousness among the Negro people today is the drive for political power. This is the meaning of the mass right-to-vote movement in the South. And this movement is matched throughout the country by the non-partisan movement for Negro representation in all organs of government. A few Negroes in Congress from Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina (or even New Jersey, York, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri, for that matter) would make a big difference in the attitude of whites in those places toward Negroes and the Negro question. For this would represent power at both the

national and local levels.

For my money, it behooves white liberals to devote more attention to this sort of democratic activity than to the rehashing of old and discarded fallacies which have been advanced before as "voluntary segregation," "the 49th State" and the numberless varieties of middle class nationalism from "Buy Black" to the "Pan-Pacific Movement."

Stone's "radicalism" on the Negro question is really of the armchair variety, tinged with an unearned self-righteousness. In concluding that "white supremacy doctrine is the dominant doctrine in America," he "radically excuses himself, and other white persons who agree with him, from the responsibility of fighting the poison and exerting themselves to change this situation in the labor movement and elsewhere. Writing off the working class he argues:

"To look to the labor movement for mass action in this situation is impotent day-dreaming" because "neither 19th Century liberalism nor 20th Century proletarianism is enough for the Negro."

So, since the Negro has no allies in the United States, Stone advises that he should fight his own battle, with the support of a few white friends among whom will be I. F. Stone. But, I ask, what better way for those "white friends"

to fight for the Negro than in combatting the white supremacy ideas spread by white capitalist-dominated governments and organs of public information? The Negroes do not need Stone's directives; they have had more than 300 years experience fighting for their share of America and full citizenship.

There may be white workers who agree with Stone, but they should know what they are agreeing with. They should know that they are agreeing to split their unions; that they are ready to wink at the development of racist fascism by losing by default the strongest ally against reaction the workers have in this country; that they are ready to excuse the monopolists from all responsibility for degrading both whites and Negroes with the slave-market stench of white supremacy; that they, through a Stone-induced passivity on white supremacy, would allow the spread of racist wars in Asia and Africa because they refused to challenge the racists at home.

Neither the Negro people, the white workers, nor, indeed, any American who wants peace and expanding democracy, can support Stone's theses. For if white supremacy is the dominant doctrine in America today—and I believe that it is—it is because there has been for too long, too many workers and liberals who either publicly held to the passive doctrine of Stone.

White supremacy is on trial throughout the world, and it is on the defensive in the United States. Now is the time for more and more Americans—white and Negro—to join in a fight that will give it no quarter. For just like the brutal and degrading institution of slavery from which it springs, this racist doctrine is not a permanent feature of this or any other country.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES runs pictures of three handsome garments worn by the "well-dressed Soviet women." The coat, suit and dress will be displayed in Bonwit Teller's on Fifth Ave. beginning Wednesday. But the Times' Laurie Johnston bravely ignores the evidence and quotes an "American official's wife" to the effect that "the wages and living costs of most Russians leave room for no such expenditures for clothing." Is it on this kind of documented evidence that the Times is always accusing the Russians of naked aggression?

THE NEWS still thinks the Western Hemisphere is a better jumping-off place for Wall Street aggression than Western Europe is. The News pretends that we had "better just pull out of there and give up the notion of trying to help people who refuse to help themselves." But, of course, the News well knows that its real fear is that the people of Europe "refuse to help," not themselves, but the war-makers.

THE COMPASS reports an interview with former King Umberto of Italy in which the exiled monarch endorsed the concept of co-existence of capitalist and socialist countries. "It would be a very good thing," he said, "if the fear of Russia diminished in the minds of men. I am convinced that among peoples today understanding is possible."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE runs a report by the Roper Poll that a "clear-cut majority" of the American people believe that corruption is the general rule in our government. Neither the Trib nor Mr. Roper seemed anxious to add the essential point that this is a capitalist government.

THE MIRROR'S Jack Lait claims that the FBI is one of the three "federal bureaus which are still completely spotless." Illegal wire-tapping, harassment of political prisoners' children and a do-nothing policy on solving the lynchings of Negroes are understandably the Hearstian standard of government purity.

THE POST'S Sylvia F. Porter, herself ensconced in jimmie Miami Beach, ecstatically reports that hotels there are "charging \$30 to \$50 a day WITHOUT MEALS" and getting the customers. Most of the vacationers, she says, are "independent businessmen who have owned or still own their firms" while a "large percentage are active in 'Wall Street.'" Mrs. Porter, being a Post writer, doesn't draw the very real connection between war profits and vacationing in the land of blood and sunshine.

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN'S third-string Pegler, Frank Conniff, explains how it's all right to keep the Newark airport open, since the Communist Party of New Jersey is campaigning to keep the field closed in order to save Jerseyites from more clashing planes. Conniff says the Communists really have a "strategic purpose" in mind, to wipe out our national "transportation system." If you believe Conniff, and who will? Elizabeth's residents are now dying to have planes crash down again, just to spite the "Communists." —R.F.

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.

IT WILL have occurred to others, as it occurred to me when I read an Associated Press dispatch from Houston, Tex., that John Henry, the fabulously strong man of Negro folklore, still lives.

According to the news story, a young truck driver, Roy Gaby, was forced off the road by a drunken motorist. The truck and trailer overturned, trapping Gaby unconscious in the cab, which caught fire and began to burn.

A deputy sheriff summoned a wrecker, but even with machinery the rescue crew could not force open the cab. A call went out for blow torches.

Then, out of the night, appeared a Negro worker. "Can I be of help?" he asked.

"He walked up to the cab," said the Associated Press, "placed his hands on the door and wrenched it off. He climbed into the cab, planted his feet on the floor and his neck and shoulders against the top."

"You could hear the metal give," the deputy sheriff related. "The top bowed out, the seat buckled down and the dash broke under the pressure."

The unconscious Gaby fell safe into the arms of the rescue crew.

"In the excitement of the rescue," said the AP, "no one thought to ask the Negro his name. He walked off into the night."

THE FEAT of this unknown Negro worker required not only strength, but intelligence and courage. It would seem to me that in his as yet unidentified person we have a people's hero. The comparison with John

John Henry Still Lives!

Henry springs instantly to the mind of any one familiar with American folklore. The actual existence of John Henry is considered by some to be as controversial as whether Paul Bunyan ever lived.

Nevertheless one can still hear stories among railroad workers of this fabulous Negro proletarian who worked at building the South's railroads 75 years ago and whose strength was so great he could drive steel faster than a machine.

John Henry "used to keep six men running just to carry his drills back and forth from the man who sharpened them," it is said. In a competition with a steam-driven drill in constructing the Big Bend tunnel on the C. & O., runs the story, John Henry used two 20-pound hammers and, after 35 minutes, he had drilled two holes seven feet deep, a total of 14 feet. The steam drill drilled one hole nine feet.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that this folk hero was a worker, and thus symbolized the life of toil which was and is the lot of the vast majority of the Negro people. He was powerful and he was courageous, and thus he reflected the indomitable aspirations of his people for freedom.

A friend of mine from one of the New Democracies of East-

ern Europe makes it a point to study American folklore. "True folklore," he said, "is created by the people, and therefore it cannot be reactionary. To be acquainted with a people's folk stories is a way of getting to know their real qualities."

I think John Henry has a heightened significance today in that with their growing unity, the Negro people are developing the strength which this renowned "steel driving man" so dramatically symbolized. The determination of the Negro people to resist the rising terror of the white supremacists is evident on every hand.

The nitro-glycerine murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore was not only a foul crime; it was also a measure of the desperation of the Klansmen confronted with ever growing resistance against their tyranny.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights recently held here, despite its shortcomings, was a necessary tribute to the mood of struggle among the Negro people.

I seem to have traveled quite a distance in this column from the "unknown Negro" in Houston to John Henry and now to the broad struggle for Negro rights. But all three subjects have an element in common, the element of strength which, tied to a righteous cause, must inevitably be victorious.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
 ONE MAN'S PEACE CRUSADE

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A GREAT MAN'S BIRTHDAY

BILL FOSTER was 71 yesterday.

What great storms this foremost American working class Marxist leader has lived through! From the early days in the railroads and ships, to the historic steel strike of 1919, down through the great demonstrations of the unemployed in the days of the 1929-32 crisis, William Z. Foster has always been where the American workers were struggling for bread, for security, for emancipation.

And he is still living through these storms of people's struggles for peace, democracy and socialism. He is even now one of the targets of the government's venomous witchhunt indictments under the Smith Act. Even now, at 71, Bill Foster, eternally young in the battle for the people, frightens the Wall Street trusts and their stooges.

The men of the trusts, the plotters of war against our Constitution and our nation's peace, honor Foster with their hatred because Foster is flesh and blood of the American workingclass, striving for most of his adult life to join Marxism with the labor movement.

The men of the trusts, the enemies of labor and the nation, dread the spread of the science of Marxian socialism in the U. S. A. In the life of men like Foster they see the refutation of their ignorant lie that Marxian socialism, with its vision of a land where the working people will own the factories their labor produces, is a "foreign importation." Foster's mastery of Marxism shows the way that the American working class, the Negro, the farmers, and the progressive sections of the entire people, will all have to take if our America is to be saved from fascism, war, and dishonor. Foster's life has been and still is, every hour of the day, dedicated to the welfare of the majority of his fellow-Americans.

As the leader of the Communist movement, he teaches the unity of all progressive people to save America from the world war which the profiteers are so actively brewing. His life is an inspiration to every one of us. His teaching that faith in the American working class is the bedrock of our faith in the present and the future shows the way to victory over the evil forces the Trumans, McCarthys, Tafts, etc, now trying to debase, dishonor and defile the nation. We wish him many happy returns of the day.

SNEAK PLAY IN ALBANY

REGARDLESS OF WHAT opinions we may have about Rudolph Halley, the gang-up which is being organized against any possible trade union support for him in the next Mayoralty election is a menace to all independent political action by labor.

This gang-up is taking place in Albany in the form of a bi-partisan, Democrat-GOP, deal to strangle the rights of New York's trade unions to make any financial contributions in elections. This is the notorious Erwin-Travia bill which is being pushed by GOP majority leader in the State Senate, Arthur Wicks. Wicks is the man whom New Yorkers can thank—or despise—for his collaboration with the infamous O'Dwyer in wiping out the five-cent fare on the subways and in slapping the three percent sales tax on this town. Wicks is a double-tongued politician who works with Tammany and with Dewey against the people.

Now Wicks' game is to make sure that Tammany's grip will not be broken in the coming Mayoralty elections.

The Erwin-Travia bill is aimed at the kind of activity by which the International Ladies Garment Workers Union helped Halley defeat the old party candidates for president of the Board of Estimate. They are afraid that ILGWU aid to Halley against Impellitteri or some other stooge of the Tammany machine might upset the in-the-bag election schemes now being hatched whereby the Tammany machine grabs New York and its brother-in-crime, the GOP-Dewey machine, hogs upper New York.

We say that this maneuver is a sneak attack on the rights of all trade unions, ILGWU, Fur, District 65, Restaurant, Machinist or Building Trades. They are afraid of any kind of independent political action by labor, and are out to hamstring labor's political rights on a state scale, as the Taft-Hartley bill curbs them on a national scale.

This calls for a united front of all the trade unions in New York, regardless of their political orientation, to block this outrageous sneak play against the city's voters. We urge all unions to protest to their state representative now. We urge joint statements by all unions, delegations, and other protests. Labor must retain the right to take independent positions in the elections.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Another Schneiderman Case

THE LOS ANGELES trial of 15 Smith Act defendants is now on. William Schneiderman, chairman of the California Communist Party, is defending himself. This gives him the opportunity to make an opening and a closing address to the jury. Within the time limit allotted he did a masterful job in his opening address—eloquent, in simple language and with powerful arguments. He dealt at considerable length with his famous citizenship case which he won before the U. S. Supreme Court. I quote some of his remarks on this subject because they are virtually important in all Smith Act cases today and to the legal rights of the Communist Party. He said, in part: "Now it happens that this is not the first time that my intent, as revealed by my conduct and beliefs, and specifically my attachment to the Constitution of the United States, has been tested in the courts. I therefore want to ask your indulgence because I want to take a little time on some biographical facts that have bearing on my intent and my state of mind."

"As the evidence will show, I was the defendant in a citizenship case known as the Schneiderman case. I was represented by Mr. Wendell Willkie, without fee, before the U. S. Supreme Court on the constitutional questions involved."

"The circumstances were briefly these: At the age of 18 I applied for citizenship and I became a citizen at the age of 21, when I was already a Communist. I exercised in good faith my citizenship rights, including running for office on the Communist ticket, when I was a candidate for Governor in Minnesota in 1932, and president elector in California in 1936."

"Twelve years after I became a citizen, the government filed a suit in 1939, to cancel my citizenship on the grounds that I could not be attached to the Constitution of the United States because I belonged to a party, the Communist Party, which taught and advocated the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence."

cisco, where I testified to my beliefs and activities, the Federal Court there canceled my citizenship; and I carried an appeal all the way to the Supreme Court, and the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the lower courts and ordered my citizenship restored in 1943."

"Some of the very same books which will be before you here in this trial were before the U. S. Supreme Court when they acted on my case. In fact nearly all the main theoretical writings that the government appears to be relying on here to show this alleged conspiracy were the same works that were or largely the same works, many of them, that were before the U. S. Supreme Court when it handed down the decision restoring me to citizenship."

"FIVE OR SIX DAYS after the Supreme Court decision I committed an overt act, according to the indictment, which I shall show you throws some light on my intent. According to the indictment I attended a conference or a convention of the Communist Party on June 27, 1943, in San Francisco. This was a few days after the Supreme Court decision. The papers were still full of it. And I made a report to this conference, in which I hailed this decision of the Supreme Court as a reaffirmation of American democracy, and quoted my attorney, Mr. Wendell Willkie, to the effect that it was a great victory for the Bill of Rights. And in my report I pointed out the importance of this decision at a time when our country was at war with fascist nations, because it showed the world that American democracy rejected fascist methods of suppression. And the evidence will show what I advocated, and I would like to quote one sentence that I told the convention about which indicated what the Supreme Court found we advocated. I quote:

"A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is that the Party in 1927 desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means, and as a theoretical matter justified the use of force and violence only as a

method of preventing an attempted forcible counter-overthrow once the Party had obtained control in a peaceful manner, or as a method of last resort to enforce the majority will at some indefinite time in the future, because of peculiar circumstances, constitutional or peaceful channels were no longer open."

"This is a quote from one sentence from the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the opinion of Justice Murphy."

"And in my report I said, to the conference—and many of my co-defendants were present, as we shall show—that this definition is in accord with what the Communist Party understood and I understood our doctrine to be. And I pointed to the fact that for years we had been falsely accused of advocating force and violence, and that the Supreme Court decision had vindicated our position that we did not; and that if there was still any question abroad about it, that this decision should put them at rest."

"This speech of '43 constitutes one of William Schneiderman's 'overt acts.'"

NOTE:—I have two letters criticizing the title of the Feb. 7 column—"We Need Help—Pronto." (We still need help—period.) One says: "I'm sure that when you used the word 'pronto' you didn't realize that this is a chauvinist term. The five million Mexican-Americans in this country are stereotyped by radio, movies and the press. The aim is identical with the chauvinism directed against the Negro people—to characterize the Mexican people as lazy, stupid, inferior. American bosses say to Mexican workers 'Do it pronto.' Cops chase Mexicans off the streets with the use of 'pronto.' I had no idea that the word means anything other than 'quickly' or I would not have used it."

It shows how unconsciously one may use words that are offensive to particular national groups. Many such words are part of our daily vocabulary today. It needs a thorough fine-tooth combing to eliminate them.

I wonder about the words "Mexican-American." The assumption that the inhabitants of the U.S.A. are the only "Americans" and the arrogance with which we monopolize a title which belongs as much to all peoples of the Americas, is evident here. It is a subject that requires a great deal of watchful care among those who reject concepts of racial, national or any other kind of "superiorities." Thanks to my two Detroit readers for their quick reactions.

Koje Island

(Continued From Page 1)
delivering prisoners of war to your partners. We will never give up our principle of unconditionally releasing prisoners of war and repatriating all of them."

And Sunday, Feb. 24, Korean negotiator Col. Ysa Cheug Wen declared:

"Your side may continue to bomb the prisoner-of-war camps of our side. Your side may continue to massacre our captured personnel. However, we will firmly fight against such wrong and criminal actions, and we will oppose such inhuman actions forever."

THE ALIBIS for the massacre offered by the U. S. brass are riddled with loopholes. The claim is made that U. S. troops, members of the battle-trained Wolfhound Regiment, fired into the densely packed prisoners out of self-defense, and only when all other efforts to stop them from advancing on the U. S. troops failed.

But this claim is refuted by the regimental commander, Maj. John J. Klein of Houston, Tex., who said—according to an Associated Press dispatch—that once outside of their barracks, the prisoners "formed tight groups and hooked their arms together." How prisoners with arms hooked together could attack the U. S. troops is not explained. The act of hooking their arms together (is much more understandable as an act of solidarity to demonstrate their resistance to the policy of singling out "Communists" and "Communist sympathizers" for torture and worse.

Maj. Klein claims that the prisoners fired guns, but admitted that "no guns had been found in the compound after the riot."

THE MAJOR SAID the prisoners seized "Korean interpreters and other soldiers" and that U.S. troops fired into the prisoners and bayoneted them in order "to save these." He did not identify them as Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek aides, but the implication is plain.

Maj. Klein said he had ordered his troops to throw grenades among the prisoners, and when these did not "stop them," ordered them fired upon. The implication is that the prisoners were trying to break out of the camp, when they were merely resisting the witchhunt procedures of the U.S. brass. The prisoners would have "stopped" instantly had the U.S. troops not insisted on pursuing the Nazi policy of holding them as hostages, and picking out individuals for torture, execution and service with Rhee and Chiang.

THE CLAIM IS MADE by Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd, Eighth Army deputy chief of staff who took command of the concentration camps after the massacre, that the demonstrators were Communists. But this does not stand up, inasmuch as all 5,900 persons held in the Compound participated, and the very cause of the prisoners' protest was the U.S. brass' insistence on screening the prisoners in order to determine the Communists. Nor does it stand up in light of reports from other observers of condition on Kojima Island, one of whom was the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

On Jan. 18, Dr. Blake told the New York Times that he had recently visited Kojima Island, had found 7,000 prisoners "squatting on the cold ground" and singing hymns. He said he had found many North Korean Presbyterian Church

ministers in the prison camps, and added that the refugees were suffering intensely from cold, hunger and homelessness. (Concluded tomorrow)

Rosenbergs

(Continued From Page 1)
last March 29, on charges of conspiring to commit espionage for the Soviet Union during World War II, when the USSR was an ally in the war against Hitler Germany. Sobell, sentenced "to serve 30 years in prison, has his conviction upheld in a 2 to 1 decision. Conviction of the Rosenbergs was unanimous, with Judge Frank dissenting only on minor points of law. Other judges voting to uphold the Rosenberg conviction were Thomas Swan and Harrie Chase.

The death verdict was reached in the District Court after David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, arrested for violating security regulations in the Los Alamos A-bomb project, pointed his finger at his sister and brother-in-law, declaring they were spies.

Greenglass, whose fantastic courtroom description of the A-bomb was discredited by leading science writers, including the science editor of Life Magazine, was let off with a 15-year prison sentence as payments for involving his sister.

NO CORROBORATION

Both Julius and Ethel Rosenberg testified under oath they were not engaged in espionage. It was Greenglass's word against theirs. There was no corroborative testimony during the trial linking the Rosenbergs with the alleged espionage.

They say that they were sentenced to death, not for espionage, but for political unorthodoxy and adherence to the Communist Party," said the court decision reviewing the Rosenberg's arguments on appeal, "and that (assuming they are guilty) they had only the best motives in giving information to Russia, which at that time was an ally of this country, and praised as such by leading patriotic Americans."

CITE 'COLD WAR'

The appeals judges then proceeded to gear their decision to the cold war policy of the State Department, asserting the alleged conspiracy "did not end in 1945, while Russia was still a 'friend' but 'during a period when it was apparent to everybody that we were dealing with a hostile nation.'"

"We must then consider the case is one in which death sentences have been imposed on Americans who conspired to pass important information to Russia, not only during 1944 and 1945, but during the 'cold war' the judges said.

The court's ruling completely ignored opinions of leading nuclear scientists that there are no "secrets" in the field of atomic science that are not known to scientists all over the world. These

scientists have pointed out that Soviet atomic science was producing highly advanced achievements long before the Hiroshima atom bomb massacre staged by President Truman.

Although government witness Elizabeth Bentley failed to identify the Rosenbergs as members of the Communist Party, she delivered to the jury a long lecture claiming Communists were potential espionage agents.

The appeals judges grasped at this vague and false testimony of the paid FBI informer, and ruled that Bentley "supplied the missing link" in the case, showing that membership in the Communist Party was sufficient to show "motives" or "intent" for espionage.

Steel Workers

(Continued From Page 1)

been in every battle of the union from its early organizing days—and even before then—to this day. But still he is back in the labor gang.

We asked this worker the obvious question. If he had 26 years seniority, why didn't he get one of the better jobs even though there were fewer of those jobs now? Surely he must have had more seniority than some workers who did get the fewer better jobs.

THE ANSWER

The answer, after a slight pause, during which he appeared to be weighing his intentions: "Don't you know Negro workers don't get moved up that easy? They say we're not in the seniority group."

And again, as in Bethlehem's Sparrows Point plant, we find the seniority groups jockeyed around to small units so that the Negro worker is generally barred from moving up to the better jobs. And here again we found that department-wide seniority is strongly demanded by the Negro workers.

This worker told me that of course, the Negroes welcomed Homestead and other locals adopting resolutions for FEPC clauses in the contracts. But, he made it clear, the Negroes have doubts as to whether the leadership of the locals or the national union will fight for it.

The lack of a real record in fighting Jimcrow in this area has given them little confidence. That lack of a real record stretches from failure to fight Jimcrow in the shops to the little representation of Negroes in union leadership, although they constitute at least 20 percent of the working force in this area.

SOLID UNITY

Despite that, however, the Negroes stand solidly with all the workers in the fight for the union and for the union demands. If anything, they need a real wage increase even more than the rest of the workers. And nobody knows the arrogance and brutality of the steel trusts better than the Negro workers, especially the old-timers, who remember what it was without a union.

But even with the union, they

know there's a long road to travel, and they are prepared to struggle up that road to improve the position of the Negro workers as well as to strengthen the union.

The war and the armaments economy has brought even bitterer fruit to the Negro than to the white workers. Flag-waving by the trusts and by some international representatives doesn't stop them in their fight against the companies.

All workers will more often knock the Korean war than praise it, and there is nothing but bitter comment about the economic results. But with all this, all workers come back to the question: "What if there were no war? May be we wouldn't be working at all."

They see the layoffs in auto and fear the same thing would happen in steel if it were producing for consumer needs. Nobody has presented the alternative of peaceful trade with the rest of the world, especially the Socialist world, of great housing and other projects which could keep steel working without the disastrous effects of an armaments economy with its speedup, fewer men doing more work, rising prices and heavy taxes.

Detroit

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Federal Building which houses the notorious witchhunters.

One picket was dressed in KKK sheet and mask, carrying a figure representing Dixiecrat Committee Chairman John S. Wood and pulling the strings attached to Wood's arms. Another sign portrayed Rep. Potter (R-Mich) as a puppet in the lap of "Big Biz."

Other signs called attention to the anti-labor, anti-Negro records of committee members; demanded that the committee investigate unemployment or the murder of the Harry T. Moores in Florida instead of witchhunting.

The committee has subpoenaed some 10 leaders of the Negro peoples liberation movement, including such notables as Rev. Charles A. Hill, William Hood and Coleman Young, heads of the National Negro Labor Council.

Dixiecrat Rep. Wood of Georgia issued a statement in which he said the committee has no desire to raise "the racial issue." The roar of protest from the Negro community demanding the committee keep its hands off Negro leaders forced Wood to issue the statement.

The Un-Americans produced what they termed "a sensational witness" one Richard F. O'Hair. O'Hair's memory was constantly flushed by the committee's counsel who handed him typewritten lists of names and automobile plants to read off.

O'Hair admitted he was a railroad "detective" working for the Grand Trunk Railway, and that he was contacted by U.S. Army military intelligence in 1942. After he was properly examined, he reports, he was "contacted by the FBI through their own methods

and told to join the Communist Political Association." He claimed he never was paid for being a stoolpigeon.

William Albertson, secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan, sent the following telegram to Congressman Potter of Mich. a member of the committee. Albertson challenged Potter to a debate on the slanders Potter dished out over the radio Sunday night. Some radio stations are carrying the news of the challenge, which Potter did not answer. The hearings are expected to last a week.

Subscriptions

(Continued From Page 1)

were sent in by Camden readers, and 29 Worker subs and 3 for the daily paper by Newark Readers. These bring the readers of that state to a total overall figure of 635, or some 53 percent. They tell us in Jersey they have more subs on hand, giving them more than 60 percent to date.

The Jersey farm area around Lakewood is still showing its heels to the rest of the state. Readers there set out to get 150 subs. They got these and raised their sights to 175. These have now been gotten, and they're shooting for 200.

Minnesotans came through with 9 Worker subs and 2 for the Daily Worker. They now have 100 Worker subs, or two-thirds of their goal of 150.

As for the Daily Worker, they now have 31 subs, or far above their original goal of 25. Overall, with 131 subs, they have hit three-quarters of their goal of 175.

Shopper's Guide

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Miss Pennypacker Dies

(Continued From Page 3)
money for the farmers' defense and organized citizens' committees to back their demands.

In 1933 she joined in the fight against the Jimcrow policy of the newly-built Berwyn school which attained national significance.

She helped organize the movement for Proportional Representation in the proposed City Charter in 1939 and spoke at scores of meetings and gatherings on the issue.

In 1940, she figured in the trial against the Dies Committee held in Philadelphia and a year later took a first-hand interest in the Seabrook strike, raising money for their families.

She was secretary of the Philadelphia Committee for People's Rights and treasurer of the Philadelphia Friends of Democracy. During the war in Spain she served as secretary of the North

American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

During the past several years she has been a leading figure in Pennsylvania fighting against the Smith Act. To the very last days she was active in defense of the Communist leaders in jail and on trial under that act.

She was buried in Phoenixville, Pa.

Deepest sympathy
to our friend

E. C. GREENFIELD
on the death of his mother

—The Ohio Bill of Rights
Conference, Cleveland, Ohio

Classified Ads

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Criticizes Scene in 'Dream Of a Cossack'

David Platt
Dear Sir:

The picture, "Dream of a Cossack" was, as you said in your review, an excellent one. But there was one scene which you commended and which I must criticize.

I refer to the scene in which the hero visits the plot of land where his sister and friend are planning to build a house. What he said to his friend was excellent, but how he said it was incorrect. The young woman was ignored. She stood in the background, obviously uncomfortable and trying to hear what was being said. But the problem was presented to the young man. He made the correct decision and walked away without a glance or explanation to her. Then the hero turned to her and ordered her to get into the car. I call this male supremacy.

They both should have heard the hero's explanation and made the decision after thrashing it out together. She would have understood much sooner the goals to which they were working. Obviously she stood there crying from ignorance and being "left out" and ignored by the man she loved and her brother.

Later in the picture she is shown working with the others on the construction project, but no indication is given how she progressed to this understanding.

I realize that these characters were not the leading ones in this picture. Yet should not all characters be developed fully and their problems depicted completely, if briefly, in a socialist story?

The heroine's self criticism and progress was well portrayed, though even here, the story could have been improved by showing her being criticized by the hero directly and not by the neighbors.

The reader is right. The scene described so well by J. S. does contain male supremacist thinking. It was negligence on my part not to have made this necessary criticism in my review of this otherwise magnificent Soviet film.

-D. P.

French Film Workers Nix Pro-War Job

PARIS (Telepress).—A group of 30 film workers of the Eclair Film Studio in Epinay has refused a government proposal to make a film glorifying the U. S. imperialist attack on the Korean people.

The group's refusal was unanimous in spite of widespread unemployment in the French film industry.

'Young Chopin' Soon in Warsaw

WARSAW, Poland.—"The Story of Young Chopin," a film based on the youth of Poland's best known composer, will soon have its world premiere here. Alexander Ford, who produced "Border Street," a drama of the 1943 Warsaw Ghetto uprising, wrote and directed the new picture.

Performances at Warsaw's 10 busy legitimate theatres last month included Polish versions of Shaw's "Pygmalion" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession."

Brotherhood Meet in Brighton Tomorrow

Brotherhood Month will be observed in the Brooklyn shore-front area with a meeting at PS 253 at Brighton 7th Street and Oceanview Avenue tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8:30 p. m.

Speakers include Rev. Lynwood Taylor, Rabbi Isidor Singer and Mrs. Raphael Hersh.

Ted Tinsley Says

Lerner's New Hope

"He gave me hope that liberalism may yet rebuild itself in America," wrote Max Lerner in the New York Post.

Who gave Max Lerner this new hope? Why, Herbert A. Philbrick, the stoolpigeon! Yes, believe it or not, Lerner sees in a stoolpigeon the rebuilding of liberalism in America. Lerner is deeply impressed with this young fink who is now on the receiving end of one of the biggest publicity campaigns ever launched.

Now, I suppose that since liberalism will be rebuilt with Philbrick, it must also be rebuilt with the man whom Philbrick puts forth as a great American — that outstanding liberal and progressive, J. Edgar Hoover!

Certainly J. Edgar Hoover will be on Lerner's great liberal ticket. While we're at it, we must put on the same slate Hoover's bosom-pal, a man with whom he never had a political or social disagreement: Walter Winchell.

Ah, the horizons of Lerner's new liberalism grow by leaps and bounds!

The headquarters of this new liberalism, naturally enough, will be the Stork Club, Hoover's perennial hang-out, a nice jimcrow sucker joint that will be ideally suited for the fountainhead of the New Liberalism.

Although Lerner would like to make a nice distinction between Philbrick and Matt Cvetic, Louis Budenz, and the rest of the finks, I'm afraid J. Edgar, the liberal, will not permit such quibbling. In the new upsurge of stoolpigeon

liberalism, we must make place for a Cvetic! Perhaps, if the new liberal slate wins a national victory we can toss Cvetic a crumb—something like Secretary of State. Crumbs to the crumbs!

Yet I foresee many problems that have yet to be solved in building this new Philbrick liberalism. Philbrick, the liberal, used to ask people for money for the American Youth for Democracy. Then he gave the FBI the names of the contributors. He gave them ALL the names. That's what made him so liberal.

Since the new liberalism is going to be based on informers, who is going to inform on whom to whom? After all, Mr. Lerner, you can't expect your Philbricks and Mrs. Baldwins to give up informing over night. It's a habit, and besides the pay-off is so lush!

I tell you, Mr. Lerner, you and Philbrick put your heads together and you ought to be able to solve a little problem like that. How about a Liberal FBI? That'll be something new, won't it? A new kind of FBI, with a new kind of liberal leading it—someone like J. Edgar Hoover.

When you've got time, Mr. Lerner, write some more about Philbrick and the hope he gave you that "liberalism may yet rebuild itself in America." We want to get the full glorious picture.

One more word. Now that you're chummy with Philbrick and Mrs. Baldwins, you'll probably be having him in to dinner. Don't forget to have plenty of cheese on hand.

'MRS. McTHING,' DAFFY SATIRE ON COMIC BOOKS

By HARRY RAYMOND

Helen Hayes and a company of first-rate actors have made a daffy entertainment of Mary Chase's new play, "Mrs. McThing," a modern fantasy, currently playing at the Martin Beck. In this merry mixup, Miss Hayes, playing the fabulously rich mother of a small boy has been transported by the magic of Mrs. McThing, a witch who later turns out to be a good fairy.

While working there as a scrub woman and dishwasher, the wealthy matron learns her son is not the polite, obedient little stuffed shirt she was mothering in the isolation of her lavish walled-in estate. The pampered, carefully guarded child, she discovers, is really a "stick" placed there by Mrs. McThing. Her real son has actually joined the mob of comicbook gangsters. So much for the plot of this 1952 fairy tale.

In it Mrs. Chase permits a few brief glances at the problems of children growing up in a corrupting world of gangster movies, Superman and Hopalong Cassidy comics. But she lifts the curtain all too timidly. She has recaptured some of the whimsical humor of "Alice-in-Wonderland." Yet she is incapable of digging deep below the surface with her satire, as Lewis Carroll did in his time. The play does not reveal the real underlying social forces of capitalism and war madness at work twisting the lives of so many children and grown-ups in America today.

The material of which the play is made is merely the foam of the waves churned up in the mighty social struggles of the day. With a bit of this foam Mrs. Chase has

composed her comedy. It gives 9-year-old Brandon de Wilde an opportunity to display excellent acting talent. And Miss Hayes makes a part, which might fall flat in the hands of a less skilled actress, bubble with humor.

The restaurant scenes are a holiday for clowns. Jules Munshin, as mob leader, and the clowns Irwin Corey and Fred Gwynne, gangsters who read comic books and collect Wheaty box tops, romp with mad enthusiasm. Their comic antics are augmented by those of another clown, Iggy Wolfington, temperamental chef who refuses to serve customers whose names do not appeal to him. Lydia Reed, child performer who plays the little poor girl, gives a clear and resolute performance.

The sets, by Lester Polokov, are designed with humorous distortion to fit action.

The play, presented by the American Theatre and Academy, is directed by Joseph Buloff and is scheduled for a limited run through March 2.

Negro Tympanist On WNYC Tonight

Elayne V. Jones, tympanist of the N. Y. City Opera, will be the guest at 8:30 tonight (Tuesday) of David Randolph on his WNYC weekly program, "Music For the Connoisseur."

Miss Jones will be heard with Lucy Brown in the radio premiere of Alexander Tcherepnin's "Sonatine for Tympani and Piano," and with Randolph in a discussion-demonstration of percussion instruments.

Miss Jones, 24, is the only Negro performing in a professional symphony orchestra in the U. S. and the only woman actively engaged as a tympanist. A graduate of Juilliard and the Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Mass., she has appeared with Jose Iturbi, the Robert Shaw Chorus, Leopold Stokowski, Igor Stravinsky and many others.

on the scoreboard

By Lester Rodney

'Who'd He Ever Beat?'

IN THE UNEVEN way many great athletes drop out of active competition, Joe Louis, it seems, has finally retired as a fighter without any last burst of publicity. When it registers, there'll be some deep breaths and long looks back at the total career, which dragged out too long but is en toto the most glorious of any heavyweights in history.

There'll be Dempsey-Louis arguments too. Jack has his unmovable fans who give nothing to nobody, including Louis. Like most columnists who write of sports, I've probably dealt with the mythical but never-dying Dempsey-Louis fight at least 10 times. Nobody gets hurt and it's lots of fun, like all controversial sports discussions. My own opinion was and is that Louis in his prime would have knocked out Dempsey in his prime because he hit harder, faster and shorter with both hands. This, incidentally, was an opinion shared at Louis' peak by most sports writers, including veterans who covered all Dempsey's fights, though the reduced efficiency of the post-war Louis may have muddled the waters a little.

However, it is an argument I couldn't prove, and neither could I disprove the arguments for a Dempsey victory. It's strictly a matter of opinion, of trying to imagine a meeting between things which didn't exist at the same time, and it's interesting to hear either side of the argument.

That's one thing. But not so long ago I heard the following from a reader: "Some fellows in my shop were arguing about who was better, Louis or Dempsey, and one guy said who did Louis ever lick, Dempsey fought much tougher men, none of that Bum of the month stuff."

Now this is another thing from guesswork. This is not a matter of opinion.

SOME FACTS: After annihilating Jesse Willard in 1919 to win the title, Dempsey defended SIX times in the next seven years, losing finally, past his peak, to Gene Tunney that rainy September night in Philly, and coming within a long count of winning it back at Chicago.

As champion, the dynamic Jack met Billy Miske, Bill Brennan, Georges Carpentier, Tom Gibbons, Luis Firpo and Tunney. Whoever's fault it was, the FACT is that he shamefully dodged the leading contender of his time, the Negro heavyweight Harry Wills, who could certainly have whipped any of Dempsey's six foes with the possible exception of Tunney. Remember, here, we are not running down Dempsey as a fighter, just talking about who Dempsey fought (and didn't fight) and who Louis fought.

All right. Louis won the title in 1937 by knocking out Jim Braddock in Chicago. He went into the Army in 1942, five years later, and in that time he had defended his title TWENTY-TWO times. We'll just stick to the pre-war fights for the moment to present the case.

It's quite true that quantity doesn't turn into quality where heavyweight fighters are concerned, and that Louis, by meeting 22 challengers in five years as against Dempsey's six in seven years did not NECESSARILY fight better men.

But the number of defenses is not without meaning in this argument. What it signifies is that Dempsey handpicked the opposition carefully and nursed the title along like the million dollar baby it was, while Louis, a true fighting champion, took them all on one at a time and twice around if they weren't satisfied.

While Dempsey by-passed Wills, his toughest and most persistent challenger, one of Louis' first acts as a champion was to re-schedule Max Schmeling, the only fighter who had ever beaten him!

AS TO THE CALIBER of their opponents. Distance lends enchantment. Does anyone seriously think that the pre-war Joe Louis could not have handled Miske, Brennan, Carpentier, Gibbons and Firpo on a once a month basis? It's comparatively easy to recall that a fistic oddity named Godoy once bent over double, crouched and grabbed to last 15 rounds against Louis, or that Bob Pastor once turned and ran for 10 rounds, but how many recall that Dempsey at his very peak went 15 dreary rounds with the mediocre Gibbons? (Louis, the second time around, as always, knocked out Pastor and Godoy.)

I don't think Dempsey as champ ever fought as tough and well-rounded a heavyweight as the Max Schmeling whom Louis destroyed in two minutes and eight seconds. Carpentier was a glamor-built middleweight who didn't belong in a heavyweight ring. Firpo was a huge wide open mauler, perhaps about as dangerous as the Buddy Baer Louis twice knocked out.

Tunney, the fading Dempsey's ultimate conqueror, was a formidable foe, certainly. Though not a knockout hitter he was a superb ringman. But he could not have beaten Dempsey at his peak, and very few will say he could have beaten Louis.

By the very fact of meeting SO MANY foes, Louis opened the way to being hit by more lucky punches, and guaranteed exposing himself to more styles than Dempsey ever had to solve. The backpedalling Pastor, the jumping left hooker Galento, the rock-chinned Farr, the hammer-hitting Baer, the man mountain Simon, and, after the war, the clever and unorthodox Walcott. Characterize them as you will, they were the best there were and Louis took them on. And in the speedy, resourceful Billy Conn of 1941, Louis surely met at least as masterful a boxer as any Dempsey ever ran into, and knocked him out.

So reader, when a guy in your shop asks who heavyweight champion Louis ever beat, just open the book and tell him. Then ask him who heavyweight champion Dempsey ever beat. When that's over ask him if he ever heard of Harry Wills and then ask him what heavyweight Joe Louis ever dodged.

The record is clear. Joe Louis fought more heavyweights and more good heavyweights than Dempsey. By far. The point is not even really debatable when you really go into it.

From there, you can get on to the daddy argument—which of the two was the greater champ, and if they could have met in both their primes which would have been standing when the referee counted to 10. That will ALWAYS be debatable.

SPEAK OUT
FOR
PEACE!



Unionists at Rally Hail Heroes of Pittsburgh Trial

By ART SHIELDS

New York trade unionists hailed Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers as heroes of the struggle against thought-control frameups, at a farewell reception early Sunday evening. The two workers' leaders left for Pittsburgh that night to get ready for their trial under the Smith Act.

Nelson and Careathers have been applauded by thousands of New York workers at meetings in the last week. They came here to raise funds and get legal assistance for the coming trial.

The Crystal Ballroom of the Brevoort Hotel was crowded Sunday night by cheering men and women from the shops. They had come at the call of the Labor Advisory Committee of the Civil Rights Congress to honor Nelson for his courage in the Steel Trust "sedition" trial, and to honor his equally brave Negro brother, Ben Careathers, who risked prison as a defense witness.

FIVE UNIONS

Speakers from five unions acclaimed the Pittsburgh heroes. Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Furriers Joint Council, who chaired the meeting, said that Nelson's victory in the Washington "contempt" trial this month was a portent of more victories to come.

Winifred Norman, from District 65 of the Distributive Workers, said that Nelson and Careathers had advanced the cause of peace by their fearless attacks on the war-makers in Pittsburgh.

Al Pezzati, executive board member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union, said Nelson's and Careathers' boldness in Pittsburgh gives courage to militant unionists everywhere.

James Lustig, district representative of the United Electrical Workers, said Nelson and Careathers were sustained by the knowledge that the people's cause would triumph. Lustig himself was framed in the trial of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee leaders several years ago.

NAZI PARALLEL

Clifford McAvoy, UE representative, told how he saw the fascists crush the free labor movement in Germany and Italy many years ago. And he added:

"I am inspired by the fight that Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers made against fascist-minded men like Mussolini."

He said that men like himself who disagreed with some of Nelson's political ideas had the duty to fight for the utmost freedom of speech for Nelson and every other brave workers' leader.

Abe Weisberg, a member of the Motion Picture Operators Union, who leads the CRC's Labor Advisory Committee, made the collection speech.

Aubrey Grossman, national CRC

organizer, pledged an intensified campaign to free Nelson and Careathers and all Smith Act victims.

Earl Robinson won the crowd's heart with his: "Which Side Are You On?" And he introduced his famous song: "What America Means to Me" with the remark that men like Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers are our America—the real America—today.

Ben Careathers himself in a moving talk called for more help in the fight against persecution of the Negro people.

"The Smith Act trials would

never have begun if more people had fought for Mrs. Ingram and other martyred Negroes," he said.

Steve Nelson told dramatic stories from the Pittsburgh trial.

He got laughter when he told of his unsuccessful efforts to study a book on the "Art of Cross-Examination." The book told him to be nicely dressed and to be very, very polite to the judge and accept his rebukes with a smile.

Steve couldn't get up that smile, however, and he just decided to go on fighting in the way that he understood.

Wide Area Now Eight Notables Sends Funds To Initiate Brief Fight Smith Act To Defend IWO

Almost \$2,200 was contributed over the week-end to the \$100,000 emergency fund for victims of the Smith Act, it was announced yesterday by Marion Bachrach, treasurer of the fund, the greater part of the \$2,200 was composed of small contributions from every point of the compass and almost every occupation, Miss Bachrach stated.

"A great many of those giving, incidentally, say they do not agree with Communists on anything but the necessity for peace and repeal of the Smith Act."

Contributions arrived yesterday, to take an arbitrary few, from Poplar, Mont.; from a farmer of Shulin, Minn.; from Pacific Palisades, Calif.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Austin, Texas; New Orleans; Broades, Mont.; Boise, Idaho; Brooklyn; Cleveland; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Cincinnati; Toronto and Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

From Sioux Falls came \$15 and the letter: "I hope labor will wake up and see what is going to happen if they get away with this thought-control Smith Act. This is it. All working men and women must be brought into this fight for this is our fight."

Two hundred dollars arrives from Albert Maltz in Mexico with "warmest and best wishes to all."

From Melrose, Mass. comes \$2 and the words, "We'll win this case, we'll win peace and we'll win socialism."

From Los Angeles comes \$5 and the note, "I am not a member of your party although I am for socialism. But I think every American should have the right to say what he pleases and write what he pleases, and it is for this right the Communists are now fighting."

GRAND PRIZE—MILITARY FESTIVAL 1951
DREAM OF A COSSACK
STANLEY KUBRICK

Eight leading religious, union and civic figures yesterday initiated a national "People's Amicus Brief" urging the New York Appellate Court to reverse a dissolution order obtained against the International Workers Order by the N. Y. State Superintendent of Insurance. The IWO is a 22-year old sound and solvent fraternal insurance society with 160,000 members in 18 states and the District of Columbia.

The "amicus" points out that the dissolution order means that IWO policyholders "face the loss of sick and death benefit protection which they now hold; the loss of \$110,000,000 in effective policies, the loss of \$6,000,000 in assets. In addition they face deprivation of burial rights, medical care and other benefits."

The eight are Mrs. Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Simon Federman, president of the American Federation of Polish Jews; Rabbi Max Felsheim, Radio City synagogue; Ewart Guinier, vice president of the National Negro Labor Council; Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical union; Nathan M. Padgug, former assistant district attorney of New York; Rev. Herminio L. Perez, First Spanish Presbyterian Church, and Leon Straus, vice-president of the Fur & Leather Workers.

(Organizations are listed for identification purposes only.)

Inquiries should be addressed to S. Federman, 162 West 34 St.

State CP Greet Foster on His 71st Birthday

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party sent the following message to William Z. Foster, national CP chairman, on his 71st birthday:

Dear Bill: We greet you on your 71st birthday with love and best wishes for good health and more years of continued work in the struggle for peace and freedom. Your leadership will aid the American people in the fight against reaction, the most advanced sector of which is the fight to free the 11 Communist leaders and all the victims of the Smith Act.

Long life to you, Bill, in the leadership of the movement for peace, labor's needs, Negro rights and a socialist world.

Furriers Visit City Hall Today To Hit Bid to Franco's Mayor

A delegation of union leaders and members of the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions and the Furriers Joint Council of New York will visit Mayor Impellitteri at 2 p.m. today (Tuesday) to protest the Mayor's offer to play host to the fascist mayor of Madrid, Jose Moreno Torres.

Vietminh Army Forces French To Retreat

HANOI, Indo-China, Feb. 25.—French occupation forces retreated under fire yesterday from Hoa Binh, 40 miles west of Hanoi, in their most serious setback since 1950. The Vietminh People's Liberation Army was believed to have inflicted heavy losses on the retreating colonialist troops.

The French forces now stand with their backs to the wall, 20 miles west of Hanoi—with the Vietminh army only 20 miles away.

French Gen. Salan minimized the importance of the Hoa Binh action, but military observers viewed it as France's most serious withdrawal since November, 1950, when Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh's forces drove French forces south from Langson near the Chinese border.

When Hoa Binh was recaptured last November, it was hailed as a "major victory" and only recently the French command said the position never could be abandoned to the enemy.

French troops, encircled by Vietminh troops most of the time, began retreat Friday night and completed it around noon Sunday.

GOV'T SEEKS TO DEPORT GRANDMOTHER WHO IS 68

CHICAGO.—Hearings in the Marie Kratochvil case have been continued to Feb. 28, following a stormy session at which deportation proceedings were started against the 68-year-old great-grandmother, who has lived in this country since 1906.

The government's case was based entirely on the self-contradictory testimony of a professional informer, John Tuma, alias John Suma, alias Nick Kalus, of Berwyn, Illinois. Under cross-examination by Defense Counsel Leo Berman, he admitted he had worked as a paid spy for the Department of Justice as far back as 1922. He also worked for the National Metal Trades organizations of manufacturers in 1928 and 1929 as a spy in the ranks of labor. Since 1919, he asserted he had been a member of the Communist Party so he could be a finger man against its members and friends.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, pointed out that this is not the first time Tuma has been used by the Immigration Service in recent deportation hearings. Last April he was the chief witness for the Government in a Detroit hearing against an AFL member, Marko Kosta. At that time Tuma claimed to have been employed as a steamfitter with Mailo and Co., in Berwyn.

IN THE BELIEF that Mrs. Kratochvil was to have a fair and impartial hearing open to the public, more than 25 friends and relatives gathered on the 9th floor at the large hearing room usually used in such cases. Instead Mrs. Kratochvil and her attorney were ushered into a tiny office, and the only other persons that could come into the room were the hearing officer Mr. Elliot Berman, hearing Examiner Mr. Irving Freedman, court reporter, Mrs. Kratochvil and her lawyer and one witness at a time. Over the strenuous objections of Leo Berman, the hearing officer refused to move the hearing room.

Marie Kratochvil and her attorney will be back on Feb. 28, at which time they are prepared

To Hold Brownsville Meet on Genocide

The Brownsville Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress is sponsoring a meeting tomorrow (Wednesday) on "Genocide—Brownsville to Florida." The meeting will be held at the Empire Chateau, 70 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p.m. Speakers will be Pettis Perry and Howard Fast. Subscription is 50 cents.

Olympics Ends With Norway The Winner

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 25.—The victorious Norwegian team was cheered to the echo today as final ceremonies brought the 1952 Winter Olympic Games to a close. When the U. S. ice hockey team mounted the rostrum for its second place medals, there was stony silence from the 27,000 fans.

In the final two hockey games which ended competition, Sweden nipped Czechoslovakia 5-3 in a playoff for the third place spot and the European championship, and Poland downed Norway 4-3. The Poles, an inexperienced team, rated the most likely to finish last, improved drastically as the tourney progressed, tying Germany and beating Finland and Norway.

to show up the lies of Tuma, upon whose testimony the Government is attempting to deport the highly respected Mrs. Kratochvil, the proud mother of five American born daughters, six grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Bares U. S. Role As Oppressor of Puerto Ricans

A state American Labor Party Conference Saturday at the Central Plaza Hotel, 111 Second Ave., cheered Pablo Garcia, Puerto Rican liberation leader, for three minutes following his speech denouncing United States imperialism and subjugation of colonial peoples. Garcia, who wound up his tour of the U. S. at the ALP parley, charged that Puerto Rico was one of the most enslaved and impoverished colonies in the world and placed full responsibility for the misery of its people on Wall Street's monopolistic rule.

The national independence movement spokesman gave startling figures to underscore his accusation of American imperialism. "Eighty-six families out of every 100 have an average annual wage of \$295," he said.

"Out of a working force of 750,000 there are 300,000 unemployed in Puerto Rico," Garcia revealed.

While such federal legislation as the 75-cent minimum wage and social security benefits are denied Puerto Ricans, "the Washington authorities, however, apply such legislation as the Smith Act and the McCarran Act to our people."

Garcia flayed the forced drafting of Puerto Rican youth for the U. S. war on the Korean people while "our jails are being filled by the victims of America's colonial policy." Underscoring the vast imperialist grip on the islands he cited the reduced tobacco crop which in 1920 totaled 320,000,000 pounds but in 1950 amounted to only 64,000,000 pounds.

"A child was arrested recently in Puerto Rico because he flew a Puerto Rican flag from the handle of his bicycle," Garcia said.

What's On?

Tomorrow Brooklyn

ATTEND MASS RALLY, hear Pettis Perry, Howard Fast, "Genocide, Brownsville to Florida." See prize winning film, "Peace Will Win." Wednesday, Feb. 27, 8:30 p.m., at the Empire Chateau, 70 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn. Subs. 50c. Auspices: Brownsville Civil Rights Congress.

SPAIN PROTEST RALLY!

KEEP MADRID'S MAYOR OUT OF N. Y.
SAVE THE BARCELONA STRIKE LEADERS

Speakers:		
Dr. Edward K. BARSKY	William L. PATTERSON	Rev. R. H. BASS
Howard FAST	Steve NELSON	Clifford CAMERON

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 5th CAPITOL HOTEL

Special Feature
"Peace Will Win"

New Joris Ivens' Documentary

Admission: 75c, tax included

Auspices: Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

NO WAR ALLIANCE WITH FRANCO

The Koje Island Massacre

By JOHN PITTMAN

(First of two articles)

The Feb. 18 massacre by Ridgway's troops of Korean and Chinese prisoners of the notorious Koje Island concentration camp was concealed from the press for five days.

Thousands were victims of the attack, according to the Peking radio. The story issued by the U. S. Army said 75 were killed and 139 wounded. The story

was not released until the Army brass in command had been briefed on what to say.

No prisoner has been permitted to give his or her version of what occurred.

However, reports of conditions in the camp from numerous sources reveal that the Korean and Chinese prisoners are being subjected to inhuman and barbarous treatment.

The evidence strongly sup-

ports the theory that the Feb. 18 massacre, in which one American soldier was killed and 39 injured, was the direct result of prisoner resistance to the camp commanders' effort to force the prisoners to accept service under Syngman Rhee's set-up or Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Chinese armies.

THAT THIS is the main objective of Ridgway's policy is

shown by the U. S. negotiators' insistence on the principle of "voluntary repatriation" of POWs and interned civilians.

Under the pretext of observing the right of individuals to choose where they desire to live after the armistice, the "voluntary repatriation" scheme, with its elaborate procedure for screening the POWs and interned civilians, is actually intended to conduct witchhunts

and torture among them, to forcibly turn them over to Rhee and Chiang.

At the height of the controversy over this point on the Panmunjom agenda, Korean negotiator Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, according to a New York Times report from Tokyo on Jan. 22, declared:

"We will firmly oppose, and oppose forever, your scheme for (Continued on Page 6)

Negroes Hit Hard By Job Bias in Pittsburgh Mills

(Second of a Series)

By DAVID BENSON

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—If the arms economy comes down hard on steel workers generally, its effects are multiplied in terms of economic loss and harder work for Negro steel workers. As we pointed

3,500 Phila. Longshoremen Locked Out

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, charged here today that its members were locked out by the Marine Trades Association, as 3,500 dock workers were idle and cargo handling was at a complete standstill.

All hiring of longshoremen was ordered stopped by the shipping interests when a dispute flared up anew over premium pay for certain type of cargo. The dispute came to a head when the Dutch ship Edam docked. While employers claimed the union violated the contract, an ILA spokesman said it was a "plain and simple lockout."

500 OUT AT WOOL MILL

EAST DOUGLAS, Mass., Feb. 25.—Five hundred workers at the Hayward-Schuster woolen mill walked out today in the first major break between unions and companies in the growing New England textile crisis.

The workers, members of the CIO Textile Workers Union, voted yesterday to strike to enforce demands for a cost-of-living escalator clause and a union shop.

The vote came three weeks after the expiration of the old contract which had been extended twice during negotiations.

John Chupka, CIO woolen-worsted director, said picket lines would be set up.

Preparations, meanwhile, continued for a strike of 35,000 woolen workers, among them 20,000 employees of American Woolen, when the contract deadline is reached March 15.

PICKET HARVESTER PLANT

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—About 1,500 pickets, carrying banners reading, "No Contract, No Work," marched in front of the gates of the International Harvester plant here today as the walkout continued of 3,000 members of the Farm Equipment Workers Union, affiliated with the United Electrical Workers.

The strikers charge the company with breaking the contract by firing a steward and four members of the grievance committee.

out in an earlier report, the steel companies have been installing newer, more efficient and labor-displacing equipment with financial help from the government in the form of tax concessions.

What this has meant for the Negro workers is that even those who have accumulated long years of seniority find themselves shoved back to the labor gang after having managed to climb up to the third or fourth classification. There are 32 classifications in steel, with higher pay for each classification up to the 32nd. The majority of workers are in the first eight groups, and earn \$1.60 and less per hour.

But it is seldom that a Negro worker gets above the third. We spoke to one who did get to the third. Now he's back in the first—in the labor gang after 26 years of service in J. & L.

During World War II, he had finally reached a "semi-skilled" classification (and earned more than he does now). He held the job and performed it well. But now there is new equipment, and his operation is no longer required so he is back where he started 26 years ago.

Of course there is a difference from 26 years ago, and no one knows it better than this worker. The difference is that there is a union today. And this worker has

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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Price 10 Cents

Detroit Pickets Hit House Un-Americans As Witchhunt Opens

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—Pickets and mass protests met the Dixiecrat and Republican House Un-Americans as they opened their witchhunt against the Negro people and labor movement here this afternoon. The fight-back movement against the Un-American Com-

mittee's witchhunt is mounting. Defensive statements were issued or made on radio by members of the committee pleading that their visit here is "misunderstood," and they are not "motivated by a desire to injure the labor movement."

They also claimed local unions have "supported the committee's work."

A number of local UAW leaders have been subpoenaed, most of them leading Negro unionists.

Scheduled to start at 10 a.m., the committee announced the opening would be postponed until 1 p.m. By that time some 50 Negro and white pickets had begun their vigil in front

(Continued on Page 6)

CHICAGO 'WORKER' READERS FIND IT EASY TO GET SUBS

When you spot a political trend in one area, you can generally bet your bottom dime the same trend will be found elsewhere.

So Chicagoans, like New Yorkers and readers from Connecticut, report that the "big, single remarkable fact" about this (Worker) drive is that subs can be secured with ease—simply for the asking.

But, they add, "not enough people are asking."

They are talking about their experience in the current Worker circulation campaign.

Two Chicagoans recently canvassing in a single building on the South Side. In three hours they were invited into half a dozen homes, were served coffee and cake, discussed all kinds of a topics—and secured five subs and four additional customers for a carrier route.

One worker in a large Chicago shop has secured 48 subs in that shop!

This is not to say that Chicagoans and their fellow readers from Illinois are at their 2,000 goal, or anywhere near it. We don't know at this writing what the weekend has brought in the midwest city, but before it readers there had brought in only some 821 Worker and Daily Worker subs, or a little over 40 percent of their objective.

"Not enough people have been asking." To remedy this, Illinois readers have decided to make the period from Sunday, Feb. 24, to March 2 "sub week," when readers and members of groups supporting the campaign will go all-out in a drive for subs.

Yesterday, Bostonians, Jerseyites, and readers from Minnesota came through with subs. The Bostonians sent along 40 Worker subs and 7 for the Daily Worker. They and their fellow New Englanders (outside of Connecticut, which is organized separately in the campaign) have so far come along with 367 subs for The Worker and the Daily Worker. This figures to just short of 60 percent of the overall goal of 625 subs.

From New Jersey, 18 Worker subs and 7 for the Daily Worker

(Continued on Page 6)

Court Upholds Death In Rosenberg Frameup

By HARRY RAYMOND

The notorious death sentence imposed last April on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, on a charge of being A-bomb spies trial were upheld yesterday by the U. S. Court of Appeals. Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the condemned couple, asserted the three judges on

The death sentences imposed by U. S. District Judge Irving Kaufman last April 5 were condemned by Bloch during the appeal as a result of the court's bias against the defendants.

Jewish newspapers throughout the land denounced the sentences. The conservative Jewish Daily Forward termed the sentences "too horrible."

The Jewish Day said: "We hope that a way will be found to set aside the death sentence."

H. Leivik, one of the best-known living Yiddish poets, wrote: "I feel completely on the side of

those who are saddened by the death sentence."

The decision of the Appeals Court, written by Judge Jerome Frank, said it had no power to modify the death sentence "unless we are to overrule 60 years of undeviating federal precedents."

The decision, nevertheless, was precedent-shattering. The Rosenbergs, in fact, were the first persons in the U. S. condemned to death on espionage charges by a civilian court.

They were convicted along with Morton Sobell, electronics expert,

(Continued on Page 6)

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER HAILED ON HIS 71st BIRTHDAY

— See Page 3 —

COLIN KELLY'S MOTHER CONSOLES PILOT'S WIDOW ON 'NEEDLESS' WAR

Mrs. Dorris Davis, widow of the Air Force ace who said that her husband had lost his life in Korea in a "war without reason," has received between 200 and 250 letters supporting her stand, the *Avalanche Journal* of Lubbock, Tex. Feb. 17 reports.

Opal Dixon, the paper's writer, says: "From wives, widows, 'semi-widows', mothers and fathers letters were pouring in from the na-

tion Saturday to Mrs. George E. Davis, Jr., wife of America's leading jet ace who was shot down last Sunday over Korea. A vast majority of the letters backed her stand on the Korea war.

"There are millions of us who will agree with you, but very few who will say so," writes the father of three service men of World War II, one of whom is serving in Korea.

"One letter came from the mother

of Colin Kelly who died a hero in Japan in World War II. One son John was killed in Korea. I am in great sympathy with you, for I have lost a son in this seemingly needless war in Korea," she wrote.

"Mrs. Davis said she had received numerous letters from numerous wives and mothers 'who feel losses are not being reported accurately and planes are drastically outnumbered.'"

"The wife of an overseas pilot stated, 'I feel as you that this is a very useless war.'"

One mother stated, "We feel like you that Major Davis lost his life for no good reason."

"Another simply enclosed a clipping with a notation 'Good, go after them. Dallas is with you.'"

"There are many of us all over this country who feel as you do, but until your husband was shot down none of us had voiced how

we feel' one widow wrote. 'All the men I have talked to who have recently returned say it's crazy war with no end in sight.'"

"Another letter stated: 'We are proud of you to give voice to your convictions. If more people would do that and not sit idly by our leaders might know that we want no part of this war. It is a war without a reason and you have every right to be bitter.'"

Youth Parley Backs Caravan Against UMT

Two hundred young people from peace councils, schools, unions, dramatic and social clubs, NAACP youth councils and settlement houses got together in a youth conference for peace Friday and after six hours of free discussion agreed on the following:

- Full support and energetic mobilization for the National Youth Caravan to Stop UMT today (Tuesday) in Washington.

- Fight for the success of the peace negotiations in Korea and join the signature campaign for a peace pact among the five major nations.

- Work to stop the frameup execution of Walter Lee Irvin, demand a halt to the lynch terror against the Negro people.

- Form a permanent council to coordinate youth peace activities.

SCORN INTIMIDATION

The conference held in the Gold Room of Manhattan Center, heard Rabbi Max Felsin of the Radio City Synagogue urge them to work for peace and to think for themselves. Thomas Richardson, national co-executive director of the American Peace Crusade and a former youth leader himself, stressed the need of imposing on our government the right of the colonial peoples to independence and self-government as a vital part of the fight for world peace. Rev. Jack McMichael of the Methodist Federation for Social Action said this was a time of great danger for young people but also a time for great opportunity to speak out and turn the tide in favor of the great moral and democratic principles our country was founded on and which the majority of the people still subscribe to.

The young people Negro and white, teen agers, high school and

college youth, working youth and young mothers listened to and discussed the presentations of members of a youth panel. Paul Robeson, Jr., who recently was subpoenaed by the Un-Americans because of his fight for peace and Negro rights, spoke with scorn of "the little men in Washington" trying to frighten him and other youth.

"We will not accept the role of a silent generation, eyes and ears stopped up, to be cannon fodder," he said, "No subpoena, no piece of pink and white paper can stop us. We throw it back into their teeth with redoubled fighting for peace."

Martin Grizer of NYU Heights, head of a student liberal organization, expressed the view that the two main dangers of war stemmed from what he called "Soviet arm-ing," and "world starvation." He said he was strongly opposed to the concept of "preventing war" and agreed on the need for peaceful negotiations with the USSR on arms reductions.

Ray Celler of the "Peace Pipers" told how he had the idea that the Soviet Union was an aggressive country, until he travelled to the new democracies and to the USSR with the other youth last summer. "My own eyes and experiences," he said, "showed me that they are working to build their countries and want peace."

Dorothy Faulkner of the Young

Sojourners for Truth and Justice emphasized that the fight of the Negro people was right here at home, for peace in the world and for freedom.

JOBS FOR YOUTH

Joseph Krevitsky of the Youth Peace Crusade, speaking for the conference organizing committee, linked the terrible economic situation facing young people ("a youth last week got a job finally in a garment shop, at \$29 a week," he said), the anti-Negro terror, the growth of Nazi groups in high schools, the dope scandal to the overall war drive which offered no perspective to young people.

He urged that young people personalize their fight for peace, making up their own peace and friendship books, with pictures of themselves and families, telling why they as young people wanted peace. On UMT, he quoted the words of George Washington, whose birthday it was, as being applicable: "Avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty."

The conference broke up into "buzz groups," with members of each table discussing the fight for peace and the program outlined, and reporting back. There were many original proposals for beating UMT, which was characterized as standing for "Useless to Meet and Talk," meaning inevitable war. Suggestions greeted enthusiastically were those for buttons "I Like Peace" to answer "I Like Ike" buttons; a "war prevention week" in the tradition of the other "prevention weeks, with prizes for the best ideas, and "peace bonds" to answer war bonds.



Farmers, Labor Ask for Better Disability Law

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 25 (FP).—Statewide farmer-labor unity is being forged here behind a drive for an improved workmen's compensation law.

More than 60 delegates representing almost all Montana labor and the Farmers Union agreed in a conference initiated by locals of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to back an initiative measure which would broaden coverage for injured and sick workers.

Don Chapman, Montana Farmers Union president, and William Mason, mine-mill executive board member, were elected co-chairmen of the committee. It will seek 18,000 signatures to initiative petitions by June 15. Also on the committee are representatives of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union (all AFL).

The proposed measure would place silicosis, lead, arsenic and tamarack poisoning and scores of other industrial diseases under the workmen's compensation act. Payments for industrial disability would be upped to a base of \$32 weekly for a single man. Limits on the time disabled workers may receive compensation would be removed. Also lifted would be limitations on medical and hospital care for the disabled.

THE NEGRO QUESTION AND I. F. STONE

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE LIBERAL COLUMNIST, I. F. Stone, who is usually both original and provocative in his discussions of public affairs in the New York *Compass*, devoted his Feb. 17 piece to a "solution" of the Negro question in the United States.

Stone wrote that the thoughts expressed in his column came "in the wake of the Florida verdict," referring to the death sentence handed to Walter Lee Irvin in the well-known "rape" frameup. And in a mood of middle class futility he concluded "ignorantly, brashly and presumptuously"—to use his own words—that Negroes "live in a white man's country, under a white man's law, . . . a nation within a nation . . . a people apart."

To Stone, these thoughts are a "radical re-examination of the Negro question." But they are not new and certainly not revolutionary, as we shall see. For Stone follows his premise with the gloomy warning that

the fight for Negro rights will never win "any kind of mass white support," and to expect such support "is a waste of time."

I'm not as ready to concede, as is Stone, that this is a "white man's country; and I'm even less ready to agree that nationhood for the Negro people implies that they are "a people apart." Indeed, to conceive of the Negroes as a nation—as I most certainly do—is to conceive of them occupying a national homeland now, a part of the territory now occupied by the United States. And if the Negroes have a right to rule in the territory assigned to the Negro nation, then this view is in violent conflict with any idea of this being a "white man's country."

But Stone does not view the Negro nation as a stable community, developed historically and occupying a common territory, as do the Negroes in the Black Belt of the South. His "nation" embraces all Negroes

throughout the United States whom he advises to "create representative organs which can speak for the nation." The Negroes, he writes, need an "unofficial state within a state which can speak . . . in the name of the Negro people." And what is more, instead of fighting for nationhood on the territory of the Negro nation, Stone advises that Negroes leave the South and adopt the tactic of meeting terror with terror as did the Irgunists in Palestine.

In proposing this, Stone forgets that it was Irgunism which turned the struggle in Palestine from one against British imperialism into a fight between Jews and Arabs. Yet he persists in proposing that a homeless Negro "nation," crowded into northern ghettos, should organize a "government" and declare war on white America. For the Negroes, such a step would be national suicide. And all because almost all of the legislative, judicial and execu-

Women Hold Workshop on Peace Action

CHICAGO

An all-day workshop discussing activities for peace carried on by women's organizations was held on Saturday, February 16, at the YMCA, 50th & Indiana, under the sponsorship of Chicago Women for Peace.

The workshop was attended by 20 representatives of women's peace groups and organizations.

THE WORKSHOP was opened with presentation of a report on peace activities, the people's forces for peace throughout the world and the responsibilities of the American people, especially women, in winning peace. Discussion centered around the effects of the war economy as shown by exorbitant rents, need for low-cost public housing, poor conditions in the schools with many schools on double-shift, the high cost of food, and other deprivations and hardships all families are facing.

Widespread discrimination in employing Negro teachers in the public schools was pointed out. It was recognized that the freedom and equality of the Negro people, and especially the elimination of triple discrimination against Negro women, is a keynote in the fight for peace and democracy.

VARIOUS groups reported on the number of signatures they had secured on the petition for a 5-Power Pact and told how these signatures had been obtained by house-to-house visiting, in churches, in social clubs, in factories. Miss Halois Moorhead, National Executive Secretary of the American Women for Peace, spoke on the peace activities she had seen women carrying on throughout her tour across the country.

five offices of government are held by white men. But Stone ignores the question of what CLASS these white men represent. He must know that the Rockefellers and the DePonts, mainstays of U. S. monopoly capitalism, have more to do with the running of just about every southern state than the Negro and white workers and farmers who make up the majority in each case.

So we come to the question of whether the Negro people in their struggle for emancipation can ever hope to win the support of the majority of white Americans. I would like to refer Stone to the Civil War, and before that, to the Abolitionist movement. A majority of the nation was won to the cause of Abolitionism at a time when there were many despairing voices among the Abolitionists, who spoke then as Stone speaks now. A majority of whites in the United States Congress, some 80 years ago, passed the first and only civil rights legislation the nation has seen. And for more than 10 years, whites and Negroes co-

(Continued on Page 4)

Criticizes Scene in 'Dream Of a Cossack'

David Platt
Dear Sir:

The picture, "Dream of a Cossack" was, as you said in your review, an excellent one. But there was one scene which you commended and which I must criticize.

I refer to the scene in which the hero visits the plot of land where his sister and friend are planning to build a house. What he said to his friend was excellent, but how he said it was incorrect. The young woman was ignored. She stood in the background, obviously uncomfortable and trying to hear what was being said. But the problem was presented to the young man. He made the correct decision and walked away without a glance or explanation to her. Then the hero turned to her and ordered her to get into the car. I call this male supremacy.

They both should have heard the hero's explanation and made the decision after thrashing it out together. She would have understood much sooner the goals to which they were working. Obviously she stood there crying from ignorance and being "left out" and ignored by the man she loved and her brother.

Later in the picture she is shown working with the others on the construction project, but no indication is given how she progressed to this understanding.

I realize that these characters were not the leading ones in this picture. Yet should not all characters be developed fully and their problems depicted completely, if briefly, in a socialist story?

The heroine's self criticism and progress was well portrayed, though even here, the story could have been improved by showing her being criticized by the hero directly and not by the neighbors.

J. S.
The reader is right. The scene described so well by J. S. does contain male supremacist thinking. It was negligence on my part not to have made this necessary criticism in my review of this otherwise magnificent Soviet film.

-D. P.

French Film Workers Nix Pro-War Job

PARIS (Telepress).—A group of 30 film workers of the Eclair Film Studio in Epinay has refused a government proposal to make a film glorifying the U. S. imperialist attack on the Korean people.

The group's refusal was unanimous in spite of widespread unemployment in the French film industry.

'Young Chopin' Soon in Warsaw

WARSAW, Poland.—"The Story of Young Chopin," a film based on the youth of Poland's best known composer, will soon have its world premiere here. Alexander Ford, who produced "Border Street," a drama of the 1943 Warsaw Ghetto uprising, wrote and directed the new picture.

Performances at Warsaw's 10 busy legitimate theatres last month included Polish versions of Shaw's "Pygmalion" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession."

Brotherhood Meet in Brighton Tomorrow

Brotherhood Month will be observed in the Brooklyn shore-front area with a meeting at PS 253 at Brighton 7th Street and Oceanview Avenue tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8:30 p. m.

Speakers include Rev. Lynwood Taylor, Rabbi Isador Singer and Mrs. Raphael Hendrix.

Ted Tinsley Says

Lerner's New Hope

"He gave me hope that liberalism may yet rebuild itself in America," wrote Max Lerner in the New York Post.

Who gave Max Lerner this new hope? Why, Herbert A. Philbrick, the stoolpigeon! Yes, believe it or not, Lerner sees in a stoolpigeon the rebuilding of liberalism in America! Lerner is deeply impressed with this young fink who is now on the receiving end of one of the biggest publicity campaigns ever launched.

Now, I suppose that since liberalism will be rebuilt with Philbrick, it must also be rebuilt with the man whom Philbrick puts forth as a great American — that outstanding liberal and progressive, J. Edgar Hoover!

Certainly J. Edgar Hoover will be on Lerner's great liberal ticket. While we're at it, we must put on the same slate Hoover's bosom-pal, a man with whom he never had a political or social disagreement: Walter Winchell.

Ah, the horizons of Lerner's new liberalism grow by leaps and bounds!

The headquarters of this new liberalism, naturally enough, will be the Stork Club, Hoover's perennial hang-out, a nice jimcrow sucker joint that will be ideally suited for the fountainhead of the New Liberalism.

Although Lerner would like to make a nice distinction between Philbrick and Matt Cvetic, Louis Budenz, and the rest of the finks, I'm afraid J. Edgar, the liberal, will not permit such quibbling. In the new upsurge of stoolpigeon

liberalism, we must make place for a Cvetic! Perhaps, if the new liberal slate wins a national victory we can toss Cvetic a crumb—something like Secretary of State. Crumbs to the crumbs!

Yet I foresee many problems that have yet to be solved in building this new Philbrick liberalism. Philbrick, the liberal, used to ask people for money for the American Youth for Democracy. Then he gave the FBI the names of the contributors. He gave them ALL the names. That's what made him so liberal.

Since the new liberalism is going to be based on informers, who is going to inform on whom to whom? After all, Mr. Lerner, you can't expect your Philbricks and Mrs. Baldwins to give up informing over night. It's a habit, and besides the pay-off is so lush!

I tell you, Mr. Lerner, you and Philbrick put your heads together and you ought to be able to solve a little problem like that. How about a Liberal FBI? That'll be something new, won't it? A new kind of FBI, with a new kind of liberal heading it—someone like J. Edgar Hoover.

When you've got time, Mr. Lerner, write some more about Philbrick and the hope he gave you that "liberalism may yet rebuild itself in America." We want to get the full glorious picture.

One more word. Now that you're chummy with Philbrick, you'll probably be having him in to dinner. Don't forget to have plenty of cheese on hand.

'MRS. McTHING,' DAFFY SATIRE ON COMIC BOOKS

By HARRY RAYMOND

Helen Hayes and a company of first-rate actors have made a daffy entertainment of Mary Chase's new play, "Mrs. McThing," a modern fantasy, currently playing at the Martin Beck. In this merry mixup, Miss Hayes, playing the fabulously rich mother of a small boy has been transported by the magic of Mrs. McThing, a witch who later turns out to be a good fairy.

While working there as a scrub woman and dishwasher, the wealthy matron learns her son is not the polite, obedient little stuffed shirt she was mothering in the isolation of her lavish walled-in estate. The pampered, carefully guarded child, she discovers, is really a "stick" placed there by Mrs. McThing. Her real son has actually joined the mob of comicbook gangsters. So much for the plot of this 1952 fairy tale.

In it Mrs. Chase permits a few brief glimpses at the problems of children growing up in a corrupting world of gangster movies, Superman and Hopalong Cassidy comics. But she lifts the curtain all too timidly. She has recaptured some of the whimsical humor of "Alice-in-Wonderland." Yet she is incapable of digging deep below the surface with her satire, as Lewis Carroll did in his time. The play does not reveal the real underlying social forces of capitalism and war madness at work twisting the lives of so many children and grown-ups in America today.

The material of which the play is made is merely the foam of the waves churned up in the mighty social struggles of the day. With a bit of this foam Mrs. Chase has

composed her comedy. It gives 9-year-old Brandon de Wilde an opportunity to display excellent acting talent. And Miss Hayes makes a part, which might fall flat in the hands of a less skilled actress, bubble with humor.

The restaurant scenes are a holiday for clowns. Jules Munshin, as mob leader, and the clowns Irwin Corey and Fred Gwynne, gangsters who read comic books and collect Wheaty box tops, romp with mad enthusiasm. Their comic antics are augmented by those of another clown, Iggy Wolfington, temperamental chef who refuses to serve customers whose names do not appeal to him. Lydia Reed, child performer who plays the little poor girl, gives a clear and resolute performance.

The sets, by Lester Polokov, are designed with humorous distortion to fit action.

The play, presented by the American Theatre and Academy, is directed by Joseph Buloff and is scheduled for a limited run through March 2.

Negro Tympanist On WNYC Tonight

Elayne V. Jones, tympanist of the N. Y. City Opera, will be the guest at 8:30 tonight (Tuesday) of David Randolph on his WNYC weekly program, "Music For the Connoisseur."

Miss Jones will be heard with Lucy Brown in the radio premiere of Alexander Tcherepnin's "Sonatine for Tympani and Piano," and with Randolph in a discussion-demonstration of percussion instruments.

Miss Jones, 24, is the only Negro performing in a professional symphony orchestra in the U. S. and the only woman actively engaged as a tympanist. A graduate of Juilliard and the Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Mass., she has appeared with Jose Iturbi, the Robert Shaw Chorale, Leopold Stokowski, Igor Stravinsky and many others.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

'Who'd He Ever Beat?'

IN THE UNEVEN way many great athletes drop out of active competition, Joe Louis, it seems, has finally retired as a fighter without any last burst of publicity. When it registers, there'll be some deep breaths and long looks back at the total career, which dragged out too long but is en toto the most glorious of any heavyweights in history.

There'll be Dempsey-Louis arguments too. Jack has his unmovable fans who give nothing to nobody, including Louis. Like most columnists who write of sports, I've probably dealt with the mythical but never-dying Dempsey-Louis fight at least 10 times. Nobody gets hurt and it's lots of fun, like all controversial sports discussions. My own opinion was and is that Louis in his prime would have knocked out Dempsey in his prime because he hit harder, faster and shorter with both hands. This, incidentally, was an opinion shared at Louis' peak by most sports writers, including veterans who covered all Dempsey's fights, though the reduced efficiency of the post-war Louis may have muddled the waters a little.

However, it is an argument I couldn't prove, and neither could I disprove the arguments for a Dempsey victory. It's strictly a matter of opinion, of trying to imagine a meeting between things which didn't exist at the same time, and it's interesting to hear either side of the argument.

That's one thing. But not so long ago I heard the following from a reader: "Some fellows in my shop were arguing about who was better, Louis or Dempsey, and one guy said who did Louis ever lick, Dempsey fought much tougher men, none of that Bum of the month stuff."

Now this is another thing from guesswork. This is not a matter of opinion.

SOME FACTS: After annihilating Jesse Willard in 1919 to win the title, Dempsey defended SIX times in the next seven years, losing finally, past his peak, to Gene Tunney that rainy September night in Philly, and coming within a long count of winning it back at Chicago.

As champion, the dynamic Jack met Billy Miske, Bill Brennan, Georges Carpentier, Tom Gibbons, Luis Firpo and Tunney. Whoever's fault it was, the FACT is that he shamefully dodged the leading contender of his time, the Negro heavyweight Harry Wills, who could certainly have whipped any of Dempsey's six foes with the possible exception of Tunney. Remember, here, we are not running down Dempsey as a fighter, just talking about who Dempsey fought (and didn't fight!) and who Louis fought.

All right. Louis won the title in 1937 by knocking out Jim Braddock in Chicago. He went into the Army in 1942, five years later, and in that time he had defended his title TWENTY-TWO times. We'll just stick to the pre-war fights for the moment to present the case.

It's quite true that quantity doesn't turn into quality where heavyweight fighters are concerned, and that Louis, by meeting 22 challengers in five years as against Dempsey's six in seven years did not NECESSARILY fight better men.

But the number of defenses is not without meaning in this argument. What it signifies is that Dempsey handpicked the opposition carefully and nursed the title along like the million dollar baby it was, while Louis, a true fighting champion, took them all on one at a time and twice around if they weren't satisfied.

While Dempsey by-passed Wills, his toughest and most persistent challenger, one of Louis' first acts as a champion was to re-schedule Max Schmeling, the only fighter who had ever beaten him!

AS TO THE CALIBER of their opponents. Distance lends enchantment. Does anyone seriously think that the pre-war Joe Louis could not have handled Miske, Brennan, Carpentier, Gibbons and Firpo on a once a month basis? It's comparatively easy to recall that a fistic oddity named Godoy once bent over double, crouched and grabbed to last 15 rounds against Louis, or that Bob Pastor once turned and ran for 10 rounds, but how many recall that Dempsey at his very peak went 15 dreary rounds with the mediocre Gibbons? (Louis, the second time around, as always, knocked out Pastor and Godoy.)

I don't think Dempsey as champ ever fought as tough and well-rounded a heavyweight as the Max Schmeling whom Louis destroyed in two minutes and eight seconds. Carpentier was a glamor-built middleweight who didn't belong in a heavyweight ring. Firpo was a huge wide open mauler, perhaps about as dangerous as the Buddy Baer Louis twice knocked out.

Tunney, the fading Dempsey's ultimate conqueror, was a formidable foe, certainly. Though not a knockout hitter he was a superb ringman. But he could not have beaten Dempsey at his peak, and very few will say he could have beaten Louis.

By the very fact of meeting SO MANY foes, Louis opened the way to being hit by more lucky punches, and guaranteed exposing himself to more styles than Dempsey ever had to solve. The backpedalling Pastor, the jumping left hooker Galento, the rock-chinned Farr, the hammer-hitting Baer, the man mountain Simon, and, after the war, the clever and unorthodox Walcott. Characterize them as you will, they were the best there were and Louis took them on. And in the speedy, resourceful Billy Conn of 1941, Louis surely met at least as masterful a boxer as any Dempsey ever ran into, and knocked him out.

So reader, when a guy in your shop asks who heavyweight champion Louis ever beat, just open the book and tell him. Then ask him who heavyweight champion Dempsey ever beat. When that's over ask him if he ever heard of Harry Wills and then ask him what heavyweight Joe Louis ever dodged.

The record is clear. Joe Louis fought more heavyweights and more good heavyweights than Dempsey. By far. The point is not even really debatable when you really go into it.

From there, you can get on to the daddy argument—which of the two was the greater champ, and if they could have met in both their primes which would have been standing when the referee counted to 10. That will ALWAYS be debatable.



Woodworkers Open Talks On Wages in Northwest

By TERRY PETTUS

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 25.—How much and what kind of food will be on the tables of well over 100,000 lumber workers and their families in five Pacific Northwest states is at issue in the 1952 contract negotiations which opened in Portland this week.

While the unions, the CIO International Woodworkers of America and the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers can go through the motions of free collective bargaining, the employers have a powerful second line of defense against any inroad on profits which last year reached a record-breaking high.

Right behind the lumber corporations is President Truman's Wage Stabilization Board ready to cancel out any major gain that pressure may wring from the employers.

Thus it is clear that the outcome of current negotiations will depend on the attitude of the unions toward the wage freeze.

NEGOTIATIONS

The IWA opened negotiations last week with Weyerhaeuser and the Lumbermen's Industrial Relations Committee. The LSW announces that it expects to start wage talks soon.

In drawing up its demands at a broad conference last month the IWA's position is one of outright opposition to the wage freeze. Many locals are on record for the complete repeal of the Defense Paign personally on the scene against Copalan.

Gopalan, only recently paroled from a long term of imprisonment, declined to make any appeal for votes. He beat his Congress Party rival by 87,029 votes.

Nehru and the Working Committee of the Congress Party met recently to discuss the party's reverses. They were deeply concerned over the sweeping Communist victory in Andhara, the Telugu-speaking area of Madras and Hyderabad States. There is a strong movement there for formation of Andhara State, with a population of 30,000,000.

If this proposal, to which both Communist and Congress parties are committed, is accomplished, the Communist Party and its allies would control a great state cutting nearly across the center of India.

Throughout India, the orthodox Hindu organizations failed to win any substantial following.

Production Act. The position of the LSW is not so clear.

The IWA's demands for a "substantial" wage boost, three additional paid vacations, travel time for loggers, rest periods for mill workers, improved paid vacation schedules, more money for the employer-paid health and welfare program and increase shift differentials, will add up to at least \$2.50 a day.

The LSW top leadership has stated that it is demanding a flat 30 cents an hour "with details to be elaborated upon as negotiations progress with employers." Some LSW spokesmen are quoted as describing the 30 cent demand as a "package" which presumably includes costs other than wage increases.

PROFITS

There is no question but that

the industry can meet the demand. Last year the employers did not plead inability to pay. Nor are they likely to do so now.

Weyerhaeuser profits for the first nine months of 1951, for example, were 50 percent higher than for the same period in the previous year.

What can lumber workers expect under the present wage freeze? In speaking at local meetings Earl Hartley, Seattle president of the LSW Puget Sound District Council, said the formula would allow only 4.2 percent increase on present scales.

The average wage for the industry, including the higher rates prevailing in logging camps, is about \$2 an hour. If the lumber unions accommodate themselves to the freeze this would mean total benefits of about 8 cents an hour.

COMMUNISTS SCORE BIG VICTORIES IN INDIA VOTE

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 25.—Communist Party and allied independent candidates have emerged with considerable strength in India's first national elections.

Although Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's Congress Party, with counting of ballots not quite completed, appears to be winning two-thirds of the 496-member Lower House and the same proportion of the 3,373 State Assembly seats, the popular vote tallied so far gives the ruling party only 38 percent of the ballots.

Besides sending substantial delegations to the State Assemblies in Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal, the Communists have already won 21 seats in the Lower House of Central Parliament.

In the House of the People, the Congress Party now claims 160 seats out of 236 constituencies al-

ready counted. But some of the 26 Independents elected are in coalition with the Communists.

In West Bengal, where the Congress Party captured an absolute majority of 127 seats out of 238 to be filled, Communist Party candidates have won 26 and are the second largest group.

Communists and Independents in the poverty-stricken southern states now threaten slim Congress Party majorities in the State Assemblies. The Communist Party, in addition, has placed small representations in Assam, Orissa, Punjab, Mysore, Patiala and the East Punjab States Union and Tripura.

The victory of A. K. Gopalan, Communist leader and member of the party's political bureau, in the Cannanore constituency in Madras State, was a resounding personal defeat for Nehru.

BURMA GOV'T POINTS TO THE DANGER OF AGGRESSION

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS. IS THERE A DANGER of aggression in Burma? Will this be the cock-pit of a third world war? Everybody has been talking this way for at least a month all over the world. But the strange thing is that when the delegate of Burma to the United Nations (a man who ought to know) supplies the key information to these queries, the American press does not seem to get aroused. And the United States Government, apparently so eager to ward off aggression, does not answer a question which Mr. U Myint Thein, of Burma, put to it on Jan. 28.

"I am heartened by the statements of the representatives of the United States, the United King-

dom and France made today that Communist aggression in southeast Asia will not be tolerated," said Thein, "but I hope that their assurance is not only in respect of Communist aggression, and that it would cover any aggression from whatever sources it would come."

"At the moment we are facing Kuomintang aggression in the eastern portion of Burma," said Mr. Thein. But there were no headlines on this sensational charge.

"Can Burma count on the support of these three countries and on the countries of my fellow delegates?" asked Mr. Thein. But I heard no flat answers of "Yes" from the western spokesmen.

"Would the governments of the United States and France persuade their Kuomintang friends to leave our country and stop bothering us?" Mr. Thein repeated. There was no response.

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THUS, WE HAVE SOMETHING sensational in its implications, especially for the American people whose sons may be asked to go off and die in the jungles of southeast Asia tomorrow.

There is aggression, says Burma. It does not come from Peoples China ("I would say that they [Peoples China] have been very correct in their attitude," said Mr. Thein).

It comes from the Kuomintang, whose General Li Mi, was sent from the island of Formosa to lead a band of Kuomintang soldiers, for the purpose of harassing Peoples China. Most of them were left-overs in the province of Kengtung, an area of the Shan states, from the days of the war and the Chinese civil war.

In April, 1951, said the Burmese delegate, these Kuomintang

GOV'T SEEKS TO DEPORT GRANDMOTHER WHO IS 68

CHICAGO. — Hearings in the Marie Kratochvil case have been continued to Feb. 28, following a stormy session at which deporta-

Protection of Foreign Born, pointed out that this is not the first time Tuma has been used by the Immigration Service in recent deportation hearings. Last April he was the chief witness for the Government in a Detroit hearing against an AFL member, Marko Kosta. At that time Tuma claimed to have been employed as a steamfitter with Mailo and Co., in Berwyn.

IN THE BELIEF that Mrs. Kratochvil was to have a fair and impartial hearing open to the public, more than 25 friends and relatives gathered on the 9th floor at the large hearing room usually used in such cases. Instead Mrs. Kratochvil and her attorney were ushered into a tiny office, and the only other persons that could come into the room were the hearing officer Mr. Elliot Berman, hearing Examiner Mr. Irving Freedman, court reporter, Mrs. Kratochvil and her lawyer and one witness at a time. Over the strenuous objections of Leo Berman, the hearing officer refused to move the hearing room.

The friends of Mrs. Kratochvil waited in the corridor outside the hearing room for over three hours in the face of threats by guards to expel them from the building and snapping of flash photographs by the FBI. When Mrs. Kratochvil finally came out of the hearing room, the group rushed over, shook Mr. Berman's hands vigorously, hugged and kissed Mrs. "Ma" Kratochvil as she is affectionately known.

Marie Kratochvil and her attorney will be back on Feb. 28, at which time they are prepared to show up the lies of Tuma, upon whose testimony the Government is attempting to deport the highly respected Mrs. Kratochvil, the proud mother of five American born daughters, six grandchildren and great-grandchildren.



MRS. MARIE KRATOCHVIL

tion proceedings were started against the 68-year-old great-grandmother, who has lived in this country since 1906.

The governments case was based entirely on the self-contradictory testimony of a professional informer, John Tuma, alias John Suma, alias Nick Kalus, of Berwyn, Illinois. Under cross-examination by Defense Counsel Leo Berman, he admitted he had worked as a paid spy for the Department of Justice as far back as 1922. He also worked for the National Metal Trades organizations of manufacturers in 1928 and 1929 as a spy in the ranks of labor. Since 1919, he asserted he had been a member of the Communist Party so he could be a finger man against its members and friends.

The Midwest Committee for

bands attempted to raid the Chinese frontiers, and were repulsed. Since then, these Kuomintang bandits have been harassing the Burmese people—"killing our men, looting our grain and raping our women," said Mr. Thein.

How are they being supplied? Burma charges that they are being supplied and managed via the neighboring state of Siam (which was given this piece of territory by fascist Japan in 1942).

According to the Burmese delegate, the Kuomintang Embassy in Siam is causing the trouble. The United States and Britain say they are not responsible, but it is interesting that Mr. Thein, while accepting these statements, says that "some foreign nationals of neighboring countries and of countries which are not quite neighbors, are involved. To the governments of these nationals I would say that their people are playing with fire."

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THE "CLOAK AND DAGGER" boys in Washington, inspired by the idea of using the remnant Kuomintang cannon-fodder to set off an explosion in southeast Asia, are evidently at it.

The inspiration for this U. S. intervention comes from the official policy of recognizing the Kuomintang in Formosa, the official policy of refusing to make peace with Peoples China, the official policy of some day overthrowing its regime, as John Foster Dulles made so plain to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in connection with the Japanese peace treaty.

So long as the USA recognizes Formosa, U. S. officials will either themselves stimulate the Kuomintang adventures, or they will tag along in these adventures and let

the United States become enmeshed in them.

This is what happened in Korea. The commitment to support the unpopular Syngman Rhee, encouraging his attacks on the North and using his attacks for bigger purposes against China, cost our people 100,000 casualties and everything else.

The aggressor is therefore not only Kuomintang China. It is those states who back that gang, or let that gang create the situations which then are backed up—this time with a danger of war on a vast scale.

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SUCH IS BURMA'S CHARGE. It was even more sensational than the rest of the UN debate which wound up with another defeat for the State Department—on the business of whether the Chinese-Soviet treaty of 1945 had been "violated" by the Soviet Union. For the first time in UN affairs, this charge was watered down; the word "violated" was erased, and made "failed to carry out."

Even so, the vote was only 24 to 9, with 25 nations abstaining. Burma, India, Indonesia and Israel joined the Soviet group in voting "no," and the abstentions included a quarter of the Latin Americans, all of western Europe, including Britain and France, plus the Arab-Asian group.

Thus, State Department propaganda about the realities of Asia has actually been rejected, if not the policy itself.

But the answer to Burma's question has not yet been heard. The aggression comes from the Kuomintang. Will the United States abandon that puppet's schemes? or will it continue to support them and thus be branded partner, if not instigator, of its adventures?

What's On?

Tomorrow Brooklyn

ATTEND MASS RALLY, hear Pettis Perry Howard Fast, "Genocide, Brownsville to Florida." See prize winning film, "Peace Will Win." Wednesday, Feb. 27, 8:30 p.m. at the Empire Chateau, 70 Throld Ave., Brooklyn. Sub. 50c. Auspices: Brownsville Civil Rights Congress.

SPAIN PROTEST RALLY!

KEEP MADRID'S MAYOR OUT OF N. Y.
SAVE THE BARCELONA STRIKE LEADERS

Speakers: Dr. Edward K. BARSKY, William L. PATTERSON, Rev. R. H. BASS, Howard FAST, Steve NELSON, Clifford CAMERON

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 5th CAPITOL HOTEL

Special Feature: "Peace Will Win"

New Joris Ivens' Documentary

Admission: 75c, tax included

Auspices: Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

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